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The Pittsburgh Gazette

THE GRAND JURY yesterday in Philadelphia returned a true bill against Messrs. Tack Brothers, Emil Schalk and John Grierson, who are charged on oath of James O'Connor, Esq., of this city, with conspiracy to defraud. This case has excited considerable interest in commercial circles of the State, and it is to be hoped that justice will be fully vindicated in the approaching trial. The principle involved is one of vast importance to the mercantile community, and when the issue is terminated will establish a precedent to regulate future operations between moneyed operators and their agents.

HENRY CLAY, in the Senate, February 18th, 1835, during a debate upon the President's power of removal from office, offered the following amendment to the pending bill:

"*Be it further enacted*, That in all instances of appointment to office by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the power of removal shall be exercised in concurrence with the Senate; and when the Senate is not in session, the President may suspend any such officer, communicating his reasons for the suspension during the first month of its succeeding session, and if the Senate concur with him the officer shall be removed, but if it do not concur with him the officer shall be restored to office."

This proposition, made thirty-two years before, anticipates the exact tenor, and in almost the precise words of the Tenure of Office law. The necessity, as well as the legality of such an enactment, were even then apparent to that great champion of the popular liberties.

Colonel McClure on Mormondom.

Colonel A. K. McClure, who has spent several months in the Rocky Mountain country, and paid his respects to Brigham Young and the Salt Lake people generally, delivered a lecture in the Capitol in Harrisburg, a few evenings since. In the course of his remarks he said that the first real settlement of the country was due to the Mormons, the masses of whom were ignorant, low foreigners, more degraded in their own country than any of our native citizens, but who under the worldly wisdom and wonderful ability of Brigham Young, have found homes, neat trees, surrounded with vines, flowers and fruits, and filled with contentment men who believe their rulers to be of the true prophets of the Lord.

Thus one hundred thousand people exist in Utah more free, except on the score of religion, than any community of the same size in America, from vices of drunkenness, swearing, and immorality. In the whole Salt Lake City there are but two taverns. Every ward has a bishop, nearly all of whom are Americans. The women are ignorant; not one in ten can read, and they are taught that the only hope of happiness is in heaven, and through husbands.

This is why one individual has to practice bigamy; but there are no happy wives in Utah. A woman cannot leave her home without being watched with the same care as is the criminal. To sum up, nine-tenths of the Mormons are ignorant, earnest believers, and the remaining one-tenth blasphemous licentious. Brigham Young positively declared to the speaker that polygamy should not be abolished. No act of Congress could destroy it; but the Pacific Railway would throw masses among them and work a cure. They manufacture their own goods, iron, cotton and sugar, and difficulties of crossing the Rocky Mountains were often exaggerated. The speaker had crossed them six times in four months, and no single hundred miles of the crossing was as difficult as the line between Harrisburg and Altoona.

The Butter-Maker's Golden Rules.

The great secret in butter making, it seems, consists in attending to the following points:

1st. Securing rich, clean, healthy milk—milk obtained on rich old pastures, free of weeds.

2d. Setting the milk in a moist, untainted atmosphere, and keeping it an even temperature while the cream is rising.

3d. Proper management in churning.

4th. Washing out the buttermilk thoroughly, and working so as not to injure the grain.

5th. Thorough and even incorporation of the salt, and packing in oaken tubs, tight, clean and well made.

Cleanliness in all the operations, is of *imperative necessity*.

Judgment and experience in manipulating the cream and working the butter must of course be used.—*Willard*.

POINTS OF A GOOD MILKER.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says: "In selecting a milker look well to the udder. Before milking it should be wide and broad, not hanging down like a sack, and hard and shiny, nearly destitute of hair, and what there is should be soft, fine and bright. After milking, the udder should be soft and apparently a skin bag. If, after milking, the udder is hard and full, it shows that it is flesh, not milk, that distends it."

Another correspondent says: "For a cow that leaks her milk badly, place a little elastic gum ring around each teat. You can cut a set out of an old cast-away rubber shoe—cost nothing—no harm to the cow, and will save to the season several dollars worth of milk."

An Attack Upon the Ballet and Modern Fashions.

An article entitled "The Farewell of the Fig-Leaves," in the March number of the *Northern Monthly*—attributed to Miss Olive Logan—is by far the ablest attack on the ballet that has been elicited since the "Black Crook" first displayed its demoralizing attractions. The writer, who has evidently had an extensive stage experience, assails not only the ballet, but the exposures tolerated by the extreme fashions of the day. She says:

A single paragraph will give a good idea of the treatment of this subject.

"A somewhat weary distance may seem to have been taken, in order to rather *reason* than statement of the obligations at once binding woman to modesty and her guardians to assist her in the maintenance of that quality; but it is to be feared that before the end of this section with the special subject of improper personal exposures may be only too evident. For there is small occasion of treading on the painful if not dangerous ground of speculation, to discover either that there only exists one forfeiture of modesty more assured than that incurred in throwing the sacredness of the person open to the public gaze—or that there does not exist one more direct and more inevitable toward that impurity following immodesty. There is a lust of the eye mentioned by that same commonly neglected authority before quoted quite as guilty as that which follows, and more destructive, because hundreds may be contaminated at once; and the ever-recurring test of brotherhood, comes up again, inevitably to illustrate the atrocity pandering to it. In no marriage contract what husband will fail to claim that the woman whom he takes to his arms and heart contracts to keep the glories of her womanhood sacred to his holy eyes. While father or brother will fail to visit with the severest reprobation the first advance toward undue revelation of form of either daughter or sister, simply because he, in common with the husband, recognizes such exposures, if continuing, as incompatible with purity of soul and threateningly dangerous to purity of body."

"It might puzzle even an imaginative writer to concentrate in a few words more sneering but grieved bitterness than that expressed, many years ago, during a temporary reign of the disease now persistent, by a certain husband who was accosted with a question while looking on at a dance in which his very *décollete* wife was figuring. 'What very handsome and very magnificently formed lady is that yonder, in the green and pearls?' asked one of the other guests, an acquaintance of the husband but a stranger to his family. 'That? Oh, that is my wife; or, at least, I thought that it was up to-day. But, by the Prophet! I am inclined to think, by the way she dresses to-night, that she is the wife of every gentleman in the room.'"

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

School Superintendent for East Birmingham—Bills Introduced in Senate—Adjournment for State Convention—Valuation of Estates Subject to Collateral Inheritance Tax—Damages to Allegheny County Agricultural Society—Appropriation Bill in the House—General Fee Bill—Ohio River and Erie Canal Improvement—Auditing of War Claims—Sharpsburg and Kittanning Turnpike.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, March 5, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ERRETT, Allegheny: Allowing the School Directors of East Birmingham to elect a Superintendent of Public Schools.

Authorizing the Monongahela Turnpike to charge tolls on certain parties not passing through the gates.

Repealing so much of the act of April 30th, 1864, as imposes a tax on the net revenue or income of corporations that pay a tax on dividends.

By Mr. BROWN, Mercer: Incorporating the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad Company, formed by consolidating the Oil Creek, Warren and Franklin and Farmers Railroad Companies.

By Mr. LOWRY, Erie: A joint resolution relative to the improvement of the Ohio river and enlargement of Erie canal.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. BROWNE, Lawrence, moved that the Senate adjourn from Tuesday morning next until the Thursday evening after. Agreed to.

COLLATERAL INHERITANCE TAX.

Mr. COLEMAN, Lebanon, read in place a supplement to the act of April 10th, 1849, creating a sinking fund, as follows: That the valuation of the real estate of any decedent subject to a collateral inheritance tax, agreeably to the laws of this Commonwealth, shall be the same as that assessed upon the same property by the last previous tri-ennial assessment and valuation of the Assessors and Commissioners of the county in which said real estate is located.

BILL PASSED FINALLY.

Providing for the payment of damages awarded the Allegheny County Agricultural Society by reason of the occupation of their lands by the State.

THE FEE BILL.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, read in place a bill extending the provisions of the General Fee Bill of 1865 for two more years.

TO AUDIT WAR CLAIMS.

Afternoon Session.—Mr. CONNELL, of Philadelphia, read in place a bill authorizing and directing the Auditor General to audit all claims presented to him on behalf of any citizen or citizens, firm corporation, municipality or other claimants, against the United States for service rendered, or monies rendered, or monies expended in Pennsylvania during or on account of the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and after having examined and audited such claims and ascertaining what is justly due, the Auditor General shall append his official certificate setting forth on behalf of Pennsylvania the amount so audited. All such certificates shall be countersigned by the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the claimant may present the same to the United States accounting department for payment, the State not to be responsible for the claim but simply to certify thereto.

PASSED FINALLY.

Bill authorizing incorporated companies to invest in lands and mortgages, ground rent and government securities.

PASSED SECOND READING.

The general fee bill, except for Allegheny, Lancaster, York and Montgomery counties, and the registry law passed second reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The whole morning session was occupied with the second reading of the appropriation bill, without conclusion.

OHIO RIVER AND ERIE CANAL.

Mr. LOWRY'S joint resolutions, relative to the Ohio River and Erie Canal, are as follows:

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States vests in Congress the exclusive right to regulate commerce between the several States of the Union; and

WHEREAS, The Ohio River is a great and important line of internal communication in which many of the States of this Union are interested; and

WHEREAS, A survey nearly completed by eminent engineers in the employ of the National Government will demonstrate that this great channel of commerce can be put in good and permanent condition for the passage of steamboats at all seasons of the year, when unobstructed by ice, for a sum not exceeding twenty millions of dollars; therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of the people of Pennsylvania the importance of this great channel of commerce will fully justify the expenditure of the sum named.

Second—That our Senators and Representatives in Congress are requested to urge and vote for such appropriation as will secure the permanent improvement of the Ohio river upon the best plan that engineers may recommend.

Third—That as a necessary adjunct of the improvement of the channel of the Ohio river, the enlargement of the Erie canal, connecting said river with Lake Erie, to a capacity sufficient for the transportation of steam tugs of at least three hundred tons, is of the first importance, not only to the commercial interests of the country, but also as a military highway for the nation in time of war, and this enlargement is recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress, who are urged to co-operate with Pennsylvania in aiding and promoting this great work.

SHARPSBURG AND KITTANING TURNPIKE.

Afternoon Session.—Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, read in place a bill incorporating the Sharpsburg and Kittanning Turnpike Company.

The whole afternoon session was occupied in discussing the appropriation bill.

MARYLAND.

Balloting for United States Senator —No Choice — Methodist Church South.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ANNAPOLIS, March 5.—The Legislature had three ballots to-day for United States Senator, but there was no election. On the third ballot Thomas received twenty-eight, and Swann twenty-four votes.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—The Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Bishop Daggett presiding, and the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Simpson presiding, are in session in this city.

Impeachment in the New York Legislature—Pay of New York City Councilmen.

ALBANY, March 5.—The Assembly today, by a vote of ninety-five to one, impeached Ex-Canal Commissioner Dorr of high crimes and misdemeanors.

A proposition was laid before the Senate to make the pay of New York Common Councilmen three thousand dollars per annum each.

Mr. PRICE also introduced a resolution to examine into the condition of the New York and Erie Road, with power to send for persons and papers.

The Tack O'Connor Case—True Bills found against the Defendants.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—The Grand Jury to-day returned true bills against Augustus H. Tack, Theodore E. Tack, Frank Tack, Emil Schalk and John Grierson, on the charge of conspiracy and fraud preferred against them by James O'Connor of Pittsburgh. To-day bench warrants were issued, and no time will be lost in pushing the case to final trial.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Court of Impeachment.

The Chief Justice Present.

Swearing of the Senators.

Competency of Senator Wade.

The Question Discussed.

Adjournment Without Decision.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1868.

SENATE.

The Chaplain opened the session with prayer, beseeching the Almighty to preside over the deliberations of the Court of Impeachment.

After a variety of unimportant business, Mr. FOWLER introduced a bill to rebuild the levees on the east bank of the Mississippi river, and to reclaim the lands along the Yazoo river.

COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

The President *pro tem* said: The morning hour having expired, all legislative and executive business of the Senate is ordered to cease for the purpose of proceeding to the business connected with the impeachment of the President of the United States. The chair is vacated for that purpose.

The Chief Justice then advanced up the aisle, clad in his official robes, and escorted by Mr. Pomeroy, Chairman of the Committee appointed for that purpose, with Judge Nelson of the Supreme Court on his right. Messrs. Buckalew, Wilson, other members of the Committee, with the members of the House, stood behind the bar of the Senate.

The Chief Justice having ascended to the President's chair, said in measured and impressive voice: Senators: In obedience to a notice, I have appeared to join in the organization of a Court of Impeachment for the trial of the President of the United States, and I am now ready to take the oath.

The following oath was then administered to the Chief Justice by Mr. Nelson: "I do solemnly swear that, in all things pertaining to the trial of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, I will do impartial justice according to the Constitution and laws. So help me God."

The Chief Justice then said: Senators. The oath will now be ad ministered to the Senators as they will be called by the Secretary in Open Session.

The Secretary called the roll, each Senator advancing in turn and taking the oath prescribed in the rules. The only Senators absent were Messrs. Doolittle, Edmunds, Patterson, (N. H.) and Saulsbury.

When the name of Senator Wade was called Mr. HENDRICKS rose and put the question to the presiding officer as to whether Senator Wade, Ohio, being the person who would succeed in the Presidential office, was entitled to sit as a judge in the case?

Mr. SHERMAN argued that the Constitution had settled that question. It provided that the presiding officer should not preside on the trial of an impeachment of the President, but, being silent as to the right to sit as a member of the Court, it followed by implication that he had the right.

Mr. HOWARD argued to the same effect.

Mr. JOHNSON assimilated this claim to an ordinary Judicial proceeding and reminded the Senate that no judge would be allowed to sit on a case where he had a direct interest. He, himself, neither in it was not proper to postpone its decision until to-morrow, in order particularly that the precedents of the English House of Lords might be examined. He moved that the question be postponed till tomorrow.

Mr. HENDRICKS claimed that when Mr. Wade should cease to be presiding officer of the Senate, he could be sworn in the case as an impartial Judge. He was incompetent, as in the case of Senator Stockton, of New Jersey, the question had been decided. There it was held that a Senator being interested in the result of the trial, he had no right to vote. He hoped the motion of the Senator from Maryland would prevail.

The debate was continued at great length by Messrs. Lewis, Hendricks and Bayard against Mr. Wade's right to sit as a member of the Court, and by Messrs. Morrill, (Me.,) Williams, Howe and Morton, Sherman, Sumner, Howe, Drake and Thayer in favor thereof. Mr. MORTON argued that there was no person here authorized to make objection, because it was the right of a party to whom objection is made, on the part of the judge or jury, and the President, when he came here for trial, might say—Why was not the Senator from Ohio sworn? The theory of his colleague, Mr. Hendricks, was false. This impeachment was to be tried by the Senate. The Senator from Ohio was a Senator, and his rights as such could not be taken from him. His election as presiding officer took from him none of his rights as a Senator. But, aside from this, he repeated that there was no person here entitled to raise the question.

Mr. HOWE claimed that the question of law was clear that the Senator from Ohio was entitled to participate in this trial. If the Constitution was silent on the subject, no one would have challenged the right of the presiding officer of the Senate to preside on this trial. The Constitution, however, had provided for that question and had gone no further. If any objection did exist to the Senator from Ohio, the only party who had a right to raise the objection was not here and was not represented here.

Mr. THAYER argued that if the question of interest was to be raised in the case of the Senator from Ohio, it ought with greater reason to be done in the case of the Senator from Tennessee, who was so closely allied with the President. Besides, every Senator who might succeed to the office of presiding officer was also interested but one degree less than the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. HOWARD desired to call the attention of the Chair to the real matter before the body, and inquired whether the pending motion that the other Senators be sworn in was in order?

Chief Justice CHASE replied affirmatively.

Mr. HOWARD suggested that he could not see the necessity of expending further time on this motion. It was a question of order. The Senate of the United States was endeavoring to put on judicial trappings.

After some further debate the Court of Impeachment, at half-past four, adjourned till to-morrow, and the Senate immediately afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Very few members were present; many have gone home, expecting that no legislative business will be done during the trial of impeachment.

Mr. ELIOT introduced a bill providing that in case of the removal of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by death or resignation, the duties of the office devolves upon the Associate Justice whose commission is senior in time, until removed or another Chief Justice appointed. Referred to the Judiciary Committee, to report at any time.

Mr. EGGLESTON presented a resolution from Germans of Cincinnati in reference to the treatment of emigrant passengers. Referred to the Commerce Committee.

Mr. BANKS introduced a bill to incorporate the National Art Union Association. Referred to the Committee of the District of Columbia.

The Banking Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the General Banking Law so that State Banks in process of liquidation, after faithful payment of debts, may be relieved from making monthly statements, and from the payment of tax on outstanding circulation.

The House then took up the case of R. R. Butler, representative elect from the First District of Tennessee.

Mr. CHANLER advocated Butler's claim to a seat.

Mr. JUDD moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to attend the impeachment managers at the bar of the Senate.

Mr. FARNSWORTH opposed it, as only the managers were invited to be present.

Mr. BINGHAM stated that the issue had not yet been joined; that, in fact, it was unnecessary to ask the attendance of the House.

Mr. JUDD withdrew his motion.

The Managers then proceeded to the Senate chamber and the discussion of the Tennessee election case was resumed.

During the discussion Mr. MYERS said the country was much interested in the announcement that the Committee of Ways and Means were about to report a bill to repeal the tax on manufactures. As the determination of the question by the House would take much time, he suggested that a bill be passed relieving manufactures from duty for a limited time, or until a system be perfected or for sixty days.

Mr. SCHENCK remarked that the present laws were about twenty statutes, and consequently were in piece-meal. Some contain what were in others; some contradict, and some modify others. The actual condition of the law could be found only by collation, comparing one part with another, and making one body of all the laws consistent in all their different parts. If a joint resolution or bill, such as the gentleman from Pennsylvania had suggested, be passed, it would of course except tobacco, distilled spirits, &c., from its provisions, all of which would be provided for in general regulations. He thought an adjournment over would enable the Committee of Ways and Means to facilitate their business, for although the Committee were authorized to sit during the session of the House, it was a divided allegiance. The Committee would provide for the taxation of certain things and say nothing about others. The question could be submitted to the Committee as to whether they could contrive such a bill as suggested by the gentleman from Pennsylvania without deranging the general plan which they propose in the revision of the laws.

The contested election case was resumed, and finally the House adopted the resolution of Mr. Paine, recommitting the report of the Committee on Elections, with instructions.

Mr. DAWES immediately reported back the proposition, and its consideration was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. GARFIELD, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill appointing Erastus B. Wolcott, of Wisconsin, and John H. Martinhall, of Maryland, managers of the National Asylum for disabled soldiers, and authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish from captured ordnance such ordnance, with implements, as he may deem proper to the several National Asylums, for the purpose of firing salutes, and such small arms and equipments as may be necessary for the purpose of guard duty at Asylums, which passed.

Adjourned.

Pennsylvania Oil Regions.

From the Titusville *Herald* we clip the following items:

—Oil is now of dull sale, at $2.40 to $2.50 per barrel at Titusville and at $2.75 at Oil City.

—A citizen of Pleasantville was shot at the other night by a drunken lieutenant. The ball did not take effect.

—It is reported that Murphy's Theatre building at Oil City is to be removed to Shamburg some time next spring.

—The Ackerman refinery at Gregg's Switch is to be enlarged to a producing capacity of five hundred barrels of refined oil per week.

—The excitement occasioned by the striking of Pleasantville on the strike of the Harmonial well, is dying out. The well continues to produce about one hundred barrels per day.

—The town which has sprung up on the Tallman Farm, between Shamburg and Watson, on Cherry Run, has been named "Backus City" in honor of Mr. Backus, one of the owners of the farm.

—A new iron tank of twenty-four thousand barrels capacity is to be erected at Miller Farm. The tank will be commenced as soon as the weather will permit. The tank is to be owned by Cleveland parties.

—A deer was killed on the track of the Oil City and Pithole Branch Railway, on Saturday morning, by a train of cars, as it came across the track just as the train was coming. The animal was hit in the shoulder by the engine and instantly killed.

—The Henderson Farm, situated a few rods south of Shamburg wells on Upper Cherry Run, is to be thoroughly tested during the next six months. Some two or three engines for putting down wells are now on the ground, and by April 1st more will be in position in a short time.

—The gas from the burning well on the Allegheny river, about three miles north of Scrub Grass Station, is still in flames. The well was struck about two years ago and has been burning ever since. Within the past six months there has been a perceptible decrease in the volume of gas and flame, and it now burns but four feet above the surface of the ground.

—The Erie *Dispatch* says a fire occurred at the United States Express office in Pithole, on Saturday, which but for its timely discovery would have resulted in a serious loss. The fire was caused by the spilling of a quantity of benzene in the second story, which ran through cracks in the floor catching fire from the stove below.

—The engine house of the Getty well on Pithole Run caught fire on Saturday morning last about three o'clock, and was entirely destroyed. The loss was small. The fire originated from a lighted candle which had been left in contact with a quantity of crude oil that had run into the fire box of the engine without the engineer being aware of it. It is stated that the person who lit the candle in the engine house is even somewhat scorched by the explosion of the oil.

—The island in the Allegheny River at the mouth of Oil Creek, on which rests one of the abutments of the long bridge, is fast disappearing under the action of the river currents. Some two or three years ago it embraced several acres. There was a fine grove upon it and it was at that time a general resort for summer pic-nic parties. The grove has been carried away piecemeal by freshets, and but a few square rods of sand and gravel now mark the spot, and it is predicted that if the spring freshet should be heavy not a vestige of the island will remain.

—The Ackerman refinery is now frozen to a greater depth than at any other time in several years. The ice is very solid, and in some places it is from eighteen inches to two feet in thickness. The inhabitants living along the river bank secured supplies of the best quality of ice for preservation, and they are now anxiously awaiting the break up, as it is anticipated that it will come suddenly, considerable injury will be done to bridges and other property, from the unusually large amount of ice that will force its way down stream. During the break up of the river last there was no such rise and the ice was thin, but more than one million dollars worth of property was lost or destroyed along the river from Warren to Emlenton. At present there is no danger, but property is in danger from a break up in the same district as there was at that time, but the amount is still considerable, and the owners and representatives of it should look to the safety of the same in time.

—Last week a curious gas explosion occurred at a drilling well near Enterprise, which for the extraordinary force displayed is, probably, without a parallel in the annals of drilling wells. Operations above have been delayed for some time past, and the second sandrock was reached about ten days ago. It appears that the tools fell into the well and struck heavily on the sand rock. Striking it with a vengeance, an immense quantity of gas had collected. The gas rushed out of the well with a loud, rumbling sound, and the driller and the engineer on the derrick fled to the ground as well on a run. They had hardly reached a safe distance when the top length of the driving pipe was torn from the well and thrown upward into the derrick. The pipe was thrown clear of the derrick, well and engine house, and igniting from the fire in the engine it exploded with a report that was heard one half of a mile distant. The engine house and derrick took fire from the explosion and were entirely destroyed. There are instances on record where in drilling wells gas veins or crevices have been suddenly broken into and the tools have been thrown from the well, but we think that this is the first time that the rush of gas has had sufficient force to even displace the driving pipe, to say nothing of throwing it wholly out of the well.

—A girl of twelve years of age has recently committed a murder at Ouny, France. She had, much against her will, entered the service of a farmer there to take care of a child boy five years old, and she conceived a violent aversion toward the child. One day its arm was broken, no one could ascertain how; on another occasion the boy had swallowed pins and needles, but no consequences befell the girl was not suspected. Determined to get rid of him, and so be relieved from service, she caused the poor boy to swallow a quantity of sulphate of copper, once arrested in time immediately. The suddenness of the death excited suspicion, and a medical examination proved that a violent poison had been administered. In consequence of the girl was, once arrested in being the only person that could have done it.

—Professor Gamgee, of London, has discovered a process of preserving meat, by which it may be kept for months in the open air, fresh and sweet as if just killed. Four carcasses of sheep, preserved in this manner, have been brought across the Atlantic, and are now in New York. The process consists in killing animals with carbonic-oxide gas, bleeding and dressing them as usual, then placing their carcasses in a chamber filled with the same gas, which the air has been pumped, and then admitting the preserving gases.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Latest Cable Dispatches.

English Parliament Proceedings.

The New Ministry.

D'Israeli Enthusiastically Received.

Interest on Franco-Mexican Bonds.

Advices from South America.

Paraguayans Continue Successful.

Death of U. S. Minister Asboth.

The Civil War in Japan.

Departure of Foreign Ministers.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 5.—A large meeting of friends of D'Israeli was held at his official residence last night. Nearly all of the leading Tory members of Parliament were present. The proceedings were not made public, but the meeting is regarded as a favorable indication of the strength of the new Premier.

DUBLIN, March 5.—The Lord Lieutenant has released from confinement W. Johnson, Grand Secretary of the Orangemen, who was sentenced to fine and imprisonment for leading the illegal procession.

LONDON, March 5.—*Midnight.*—In the House of Commons this evening D'Israeli appeared for the first time since the resignation of Earl Derby. Upon entering the House he was received with loud cheers from both government and opposition benches. D'Israeli soon afterwards rose, and after giving notice of the introduction of certain measures relating to Scotland and Ireland, referred to the retirement of Earl Derby, saying his colleagues were both to sever their connection with such a leader. No language could express their estimate of the character and career of such a chief, and they all most earnestly hoped for his restoration to health and power. D'Israeli then proceeded to say Her Majesty had been pleased to entrust him with the task of forming a government, and he should not decline the gracious offer, accompanied as it was by the generous support of his colleagues. In domestic affairs the policy of Lord Derby during the last two years of his administration would be followed by the new Ministry, and in foreign affairs the policy of Lord Stanley would be adhered to. This would be a policy of peace; not one of isolation, but one of generous sympathy and regard for our own interests and those of other nations. Such a policy would never lessen the influence or dignity of England. Based as it was upon esteem and respect, the domestic policy of the new government would be a liberal one. (Cheers and laughter.) Recognizing national traits as the best securing national institutions, he regretted the necessity of continuing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland; but as Lord Derby said on a public occasion, such action was the only safeguard against unscrupulous foreign confederations. Such a suspension of the privileges of the writ was not incompatible with the gentle exercise of the law, and he was of the opinion that the grievances of Ireland should be treated with a tender regard for that country. After a few more explanations, not of general importance, D'Israeli resumed his seat amid applause.

Mr. Bewverie, member for Kilmarnack, said the policy of Earl Derby, referred to by the Premier, was uncertain. If it meant retention of office only, the new government would meet with serious opposition in the House of Lords.

Earl Malmesbury said the subject of Irish grievances would come up for discussion on Tuesday next. After announcing the change in the Government, he added its policy would remain unaltered.

Earl Russell declared that no confidence could be placed in a policy which was always saying one thing and meaning another. He said the liberal meaning had given their support to Lord Derby, on his pledge to bring about a reduction of the franchise, but none in reality had been made. Such a mode of educating a party was unprecedented.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—The South American mail steamer, which touched at Lisbon, has arrived here.

Details from the Rio Parana are important. The good fortune of the Paraguayans continued. The Brazilians made several attempts to cut the communications of General Lopez through the Gran Chaco, but failed, and in the engagements which took place Lopez gained fresh advantages.

General Alexander Aboth, Minister and resident of the United States at Buenos Ayres, died after a protracted illness.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, March 5.—Late dispatches from China and Japan are received via India. The civil war in Japan raged with great violence. Several combats has taken place between the partisans of Shagoon and the Diaucs, which were attended with heavy losses of life, and great excesses were committed on both sides. In consequence of the unsecure condition of the country, the Ministers of Foreign powers had all left Osaca.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 5—*Evening.*—The forthcoming Ministerial body will press the payment of the principal and interest of the Franco-Mexican bonds. It is said Russia has been strongly urging upon the Western Powers a scheme for an independent union of the Danubian principalities.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—The brig Amanda Guion, from New York bound to Martinique, was abandoned at sea. Only the mate and two seamen were saved.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 5—*Afternoon.*—Consols 93@93¾. Five-twenties 71¼. Illinois Central 89¾. Erie 47¾.

FRANKFORT, March 5.—U. S. bonds closed firm at 75½.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—Cotton closed quieter; middling uplands 9¾; Orleans 10d; sales of to-day 20,000 bales. Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged. Produce—Rosin; common declined 3d.; spirits turpentine 6s 6d. Other quotations unchanged.

ANTWERP, March 5.—Petroleum closed active at an advance of 1 franc; standard white 45 francs 50 centimes.

LONDON, March 5.—The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a specie decrease of 213,000 pound sterling.

PARIS, March 5.—*Evening.*—The Bourse to-day is buoyant; rentes closed at an advance.

—The President signed the bill to extend the time for the completion of the Dubuque and Sioux Railroad; also, authorizing the Lighthouse Board to place suitable warnings in harbors, bays and sounds.

SOUTHERN STATES.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, March 5.—In the Convention to-day resolutions were adopted petitioning Congress to give land sold for United States taxes to the State for distribution among freedmen. The value of property thus detained is $700,000.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, March 5.—In the Convention to-day the report of the Committee on Education was debated. It provides that all children, irrespective of color, shall be educated by taxation. The University question is left in *statu quo*.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—Another attempt was made in the Convention to amend Article 98, relative to disfranchisement; but the Chair decided any motion to amend, after adoption as a whole, was out of order.

The Constitution not being ready for the signatures of members, the Convention adjourned.

The Democratic State Convention is in session to-night.

MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, March 5.—The Convention today completed the consideration of the report on the Executive Department. It says over for final adoption.

The committee appointed to investigate the charges against Merriam recommended that he be expelled for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and for a publication impugning the members of the Convention. The report was received and two members appointed to draft articles and conduct a formal trial before the Convention to-morrow.

Some excitement has been occasioned by the appearance of counterfeit Convention warrants.

NEW YORK.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 5, 1868.

EMIGRANT RIOT ON WARD'S ISLAND—QUITE A SERIOUS AFFAIR.

About half past eight this morning a riot broke out among the emigrants on Ward's Island, which, but for the timely interference of the police, would have ended in terrible bloodshed. Bad feeling has for some time existed between the German and Irish emigrants, which today culminated in an attack of seven hundred of the latter upon their enemies, who had also put themselves into a sort of array for battle. The Germans armed themselves with clubs, axes, ice splitters, long poles with sharp iron points, and even broke an iron rack to obtain the teeth as weapons. The Germans barricaded themselves in the dining room of the large building when the Irishmen attempted to break in the house. The doors of the corridors were battered down, and the fight was going on quite fiercely when a squad of police, under Captain Ryan, succeeded in quelling the row, though not before being compelled to shoot down four of the belligerents. Eighteen of the rioters were wounded more or less seriously. Those who have been arrested are confined in a building, strongly guarded by police. The emigrants engaged in the fight are still excited and declare the fight will be renewed as soon as the police leave the Island.

INTERNATIONAL MEMORIAL CHURCH.

A large meeting was held to-night in aid of the proposed International Memorial Church and Hall in London. Speeches were made by Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Dr. Tyng and others.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Montana papers report that the Blackfeet Indians have inaugurated their yearly raid, and are now infesting the Benton road, between Kennedy's ranche and Gum river. They have already killed one man and run off over a hundred head of stock. Alarm is spreading among the settlers in the neighborhood. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s coaches were fired at several times. Dispatches to Governor Smith, from Col. Scribner, state that Mr. Hoffman, of the firm of Hoffman & Kinsley, of Helena, was burned by the Indians, and Mrs. Kennedy and her children captured and carried off by the savages.

—Jefferson Davis has arrived in New Orleans, quartered at the St. Charles Hotel, and the fire companies gave him repeated cheers, and as they passed Messrs. Hancock's headquarters, they took off their hats, and their bands played "The Bonnie Blue Flag." But six out of thirty companies carried their flags, and Fenian States. Indignation was expressed by loyal citizens, and fears were entertained of trouble.

—The meeting at Baltimore, to sustain the President, Wednesday night, was largely attended. It was held in the Concert Hall. The fine orchestra there delivered by Gov. Swann, Hon. L. W. Ross, of Illinois; Hon. M. C. Kerr, of Indiana; Hon. James Brooks, of New York; Hon. L. Wallader, of Kentucky and others. Appropriate resolutions were adopted.

—The Omaha (Nebraska) *Republican* learns from a reliable source that about twelve hundred Indians are gathered around Fort Laramie and conducting themselves in a threatening manner. They have already commenced depredations on stock.

—A disastrous fire occurred at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, Wednesday morning. Root's block, contain ng the postoffice, three stores, the Berkshire Life Insurance and several other offices, was burnt. Loss $50,000; partly insured.

—The schooner Mary Snee, from New Orleans for New York, went ashore on Long Beach, Jersey coast, Sunday night. The mate was washed overboard and three of the crew perished in the rigging.

—The oil refinery of Westlake, Hutchins & Co., at Cleveland, Ohio, was burned at ten o'clock, Wednesday night. Loss about $30,000. Partially insured.

CHICAGO.

Five Men Killed by a Blast Explosion —High School Building Burned—Other News.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, March 5.—Yesterday afternoon while five men were engaged in tamping an unexploded blast on the Norton Canal, near Lemont, in this county, the blast exploded, killing three of them instantly, and injuring another so that he has since died. The names of those killed we have not been able to learn. The accommodation train was delayed several hours in consequence of the accident.

PAUL DU CHAILLU.

The Lecture Committee of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, after repeated efforts and at great expense, are enabled to announce a lecture by the above named distinguished African traveler and explorer, on Tuesday evening, March 10th, at the Academy of Music. It is hardly necessary to make any extended comments, for the name of Du Chaillu, his extensive travels, and wonderful discoveries in Central Africa, are well known to all our readers. The New York *Tribune* of February 27th, devotes a large space to extracts from his lecture delivered on the previous evening, and everywhere Mr. Du Chaillu has lectured the press has spoken of him in the highest manner. Seats may be secured at the

The Pittsburgh Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1868.

It is instructive and edifying to notice how vehemently in favor of impeachment all those Republican journals are which three short months ago denounced the project as a "sham" and a "farce." The weather-cock of public opinion has shifted, and, with dextrous facility, they have shifted with it.

THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS, regarding the construction of the Connellsville Railroad as not only a certainty but almost an accomplished fact, predicts that its construction will cut off from Philadelphia a large portion of its present Western trade, which will seek the new "short road to the sea," and urges that a drainage so injurious be "headed off," by the construction of another line from Connellsville eastward, "via Somerset and Bedford to Chambersburgh, and which, prolonged in time through Gettysburg, would offer an exceedingly direct and available route from Pittsburgh to our port."

NO POWER is more certainly in the Constitution than that of impeachment. One of the greatest needs of the Republic for a full generation has been such an exhibition of this lawful power as would curb the despotic tendencies increasingly manifested in the Executive department. That arm of the Government has steadily encroached on the other two, seeking to absorb all authority into itself. If republican institutions are to be maintained among us; if the rights of the people to regulate public affairs are to be censured; these encroachments must be so decisively rebuked as to put an end to them. A President impeached and deposed, will make all Presidents, for a long period, keep in their legitimate sphere.

SOME REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPERS manifest concern lest the Office Tenure Act, after the consummation of impeachment, shall be found an embarrassment. We do not share in this anticipation. By the express terms of the Constitution the Senate is made to participate in the appointing power. It is authorized to give "advice" beforehand, and "consent" afterwards, if it shall see proper, in the case of every removal or appointment. A strong tendency has prevailed for thirty years to ignore this rightful prerogative of the Senate; to make the President an imperial monarch, elected for a term of years; and to make all placemen under the Government depend upon his fiat for continuance or promotion. It is time to get back from this dangerous ground to the solid basis of Republican ideas and habits.

WITH ALL the furious gasconade of Messrs. BROOKS, WOODWARD & CO., their protests and indignant denunciations of the Radical designs "to overthrow the government," to "destroy the temple of our liberties,' &c., &c., it is well enough to understand that they are merely talking for buncombe, and really have no anxieties in the matter, except to improve all the current chances for making a little partizan capital. In point of fact, they not only regard the impeachment, and its result in the conviction and removal of the Executive, as settled things, but incline to regard them as really beneficial to the interests of their own party. A President, with no party of his own, whose immense official patronage already threatens to demoralize the Democratic organization but has utterly failed to affect the Republican ranks, a man whom they dare not take up as a candidate, but who, if neglected, could and no doubt would embarrass their whole campaign, is, for all practical uses to them, better out of the way than remaining in his office. Hence they have no hesitation, privately, at Washington and elsewhere, in exhibiting their real sentiments. For example, in the House, when the two additional articles were presented and after the adoption of the first one, a correspondent says:

Mr. Bingham presented an article, which he said had the unanimous support of the managers, and called the previous question. Messrs. Brooks and Eldridge got up a general laugh on inquiries as to whether it was important enough to print. Mr. Butler went over and held a little levee with these and other Democrats, in which there was an immense amount of good humor visible, and while the voting was in progress Mr. Eldridge and some of the rest went down to Mr. Bingham's seat and had a laugh. The feeling which prompts this conduct of the opposition creeps out in all directions, and is but part of the total lack of real sympathy the Democrats have with Mr. Johnson. As yet, not one on the floor, since impeachment became the earnest thing it now is, has impressed the House with the idea that he was in reality a friend of the President.

STABILITY OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

When we have considered the fate of ancient republic and the growing evils of our own, as our cities have increased in numbers, wealth and vice, we have sometimes for a moment doubted the permanency of our cherished form of government. The advantages may far exceed the disadvantages, but the ignorance, crime, unscrupulous character of many party leaders, ready at any time to resort to the worst means and endanger the dearest interests of our country to secure their success, the willingness of our best citizens to be led and to vote for the men designated by a few ambitious and often ignorant and unprincipled persons, have compelled us to see some dark spots in what we have been taught to regard as unclouded brightness.

The past few years have tested our Government in new and unexpected ways. Heretofore we had enjoyed smooth and safe seas, for the navigation of which our great chart amply prepared us. We had encountered no gales or breakers to test the strength of our bark. The power and grandeur exhibited as we have moved steadily and firmly and successfully on through a most formidable civil war, in which the slave oligarchy, well combined with large numbers of Northern sympathizers, a navy scattered, an army largely controlled by Southern men—a war in which were marshalled the largest armies ever known, with the most formidable engines—have been the height of the sublime. Difficulties not anticipated and not provided for by the Constitution had to be met.

Then came the sudden stroke taking off our great and good leader, without turning our gallant ship a single point from her course. To provide for the large war debt, equitably to put on the tax, the least to cripple trade, and to restore the "erring sisters" to the great family, involved great difficulties. And this, too, had to be done with an officer at the head of the Government, ignorant, self-willed, vicious, and a traitor to all the dearest interests of the land. And now, our loyal Congress, having long held firmly to the issues of the war, to a form of reconstruction which would save us from shame and from a loss of all the expenditure of treasure and blood poured out, have impeached the head of the nation, who wished to surrender all we have at such vast cost gained, to render himself a despot, who despised the representatives of the people and sought to swerve to his treasonable purposes the generals of the army.

And although events are marching on rapidly to the removal from his high place of this man, despised by all parties, whose rule was commenced in drunkenness and continued in madness and rage, after the first few days all is calm and the pulse of the nation is set. tling down to its accustomed place.

This Roman firmness, this steady adherence to the right, this disregard of mea of whatever position if wrong, this encountering and overcoming of difficulties of the greatest magnitude, watched by enemies eager to witness ruin rather than the success of the friends of freedom, give assurance that fears are groundless; that we shall outride safely the gale, and when refitted, we shall be able to maintain the great principles of our government for ages. Without commotion, without bloodshed, the President will, we believe, be removed from office and sent back to private life, where only the disgrace of an Arnold awaits his memory. In the events of these few years his history is without a parallel.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SPIRITUAL WIVES. By William Hepworth Dixon, author of "New America," "The Holy Land," etc. Complete in one volume. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Pittsburgh: Davis, Clarke & Co.

This is a remarkable book, and as novel as remarkable. It is unique in style, and requires very careful reading to grasp the full intent of the author. Facts appear in an authentic form that heretofore, comparatively little is known, of the spiritual—passional elements of certain peculiar societies in this country and also in Europe. Here we have light upon the heresies of "celestial love," "spiritual wives," "free love," "heavenly bridals," &c. The book, while it is historical, at the same time it narrates these remarkable theories not generally accepted by Christians, or the better classes of society, in such a charming style, that it reads more like romance. The author has treated a very difficult and delicate subject with great refinement and judgment, entitling him to a high position in the literary world for this and other works, lately from his pen. The strange paper by Professor Sachs, in the original language, filling fifty pages at the close, reveals some facts of great importance, and will be read with singular interest. The work will doubtless have a wide circulation both in England and this country.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF ELDER JACOB KNAPP. With an Introductory Essay by N. Jeffery. Published by Sheldon and Company, New York. For sale by Davis, Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

The fame of this noted revivalist is broadcast in this country, his labors having extended to distant points East and West, and North and South. In every community where he conducted revival meetings his power was felt beyond the immediate church where he was laboring. Great crowds usually thronged his meetings. Elder Knapp's visit to this city is well remembered by many of our Baptist friends, and by members of other denominations. This divine's power seems not to consist so much in his learning or eloquence as his earnest, sincere manner and knowledge and presentation of Scripture truth. His plain, pointed interpretation of the Work of God, quaint and homely illustrations, adapted to the point under discussion, were rendered powerful, and commanded the homage of the multitude. Part of the volume consists of his views on various religious subjects, sketches of special sermons, and a brief statistical account of his labors in Massachusetts.

OUR CHILDREN IN HEAVEN. By William H. Holcombe, M. D. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by Davis, Clark & Co., 88 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Works of this character are of tender interest to multitudes. Though dedicated "To those who have been bereaved of their children," it will find hosts of readers besides those who have little ones garnered in heaven, and by parents, too, who have unbroken circles of children, blooming like olive plants in their household. The fact that the work is the product of an unclerical physician, lends additional interest to the production, and associates the healer of bodies with the *Cure* of souls in an affinity of rare occurrence. While some of the views may not be orthodox, according to the severe rules of evangelical ethics, yet there is so much to admire in the volume that it should be regarded with favor, as it will be, and a valuable addition to this class of writings. The book indicates by its glowing style that the author views things in a cheerful aspect, and this vein runs throughout its pages like a golden thread.

THE LAW REGISTER. Published by the Merchant's Union Law Company, No. 128 Broadway, New York.

This valuable compilation comprises the names of all the lawyers in the United States; record containing the State and county officers, organization, jurisdiction and Terms of the Courts for every State and Territory; officers of the Federal Government, the duties of of the several Departments, sketches of all the Members of Congress, the Officers and Terms of the Federal Courts; Collector's Assistant, giving the laws for collecting debts, executing deeds, verifying claims, and taking testimony with forms, for every State. This important information was prepared from official returns by John Livingston, Esq., of the New York Bar, Secretary of the Merchant's Union Law Company. Every business and professional man, as well as public officers, will see the advantage of such a register, from the points named.

PETERSON'S CHEAP EDITIONS OF DICKENS' AND SCOTT'S WORKS.

We have received from Gildenfenny, Fifth street, "Bleak House," with thirty-seven illustrations, 338 pages, for the low price of 35 cents, and "Kenilworth," the third book of the "Waverly" series, price only 20 cents. These publications are certainly very cheap, and commend themselves to buyers. We are not surprised to learn they are superceding the trashy yellow covered stuff, so popular in bygone days.

Suffrage in the Northern States.

There are but five of the Northern States, and these five are New England States, which make no distinction in the right of suffrage, on account of color.

MAINE gives the right of suffrage in every male citizen of the United States who has resided in the State three months, excepting paupers, persons under guardianship, and Indians not taxed.

NEW HAMPSHIRE admits as electors "every male inhabitant," excepting paupers, and persons excused from paying taxes at their own request.

VERMONT gives the ballot to "every man" twenty-one years old, who has resided one year in the State.

MASSACHUSETTS admits every male citizen twenty-one years old, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship; but no person can vote or be eligible to office who is not able to read the Constitution or write his name.

RHODE ISLAND gives to the ballot to every male citizen of full age, one year in the State, six months in the town, and who owns real estate worth $134, or renting $7 per year; and to every *native* male citizen, twenty-one years old, two years in the State, six months in the town, duly registered, who has paid a tax of one dollar militia service within the year.

CONNECTICUT gives the ballot to all white citizens of full age who have resided one year in the State, and six months in the town. Negroes who were free men (if any such survive) at the adoption of the State Constitution in 1818 may vote. The question of negro suffrage was submitted to the people October 2, 1865; whole vote, 60,706; majority against, 6,272.

NEW YORK—every male citizen of full age, ten days a citizen, one year in the State, four months in the county, and thirty days in the district. But no negro can vote unless he has been three years a citizen of the State, and for one year the owner of a freehold worth $250 over incumbrances, and on which he has paid a tax. The new Constitution proposes to abolish these qualifications and to establish an equal right of suffrage, irrespective of color.

NEW JERSEY—"every white male citizen" of full age, resident one year in the State, and five months in the county, excepting paupers, idiots, insane persons and persons convicted of crimes excluding them from being witnesses.

PENNSYLVANIA—every white freeman resident one year in the State and ten days in the district.

OHIO—every white male citizen of full age resident one year in the State. Negro suffrage was submitted to the people in 1867, with the following result: for, 216,987; against, 255,340; the majority against, 38,353.

WISCONSIN admits every white citizen of full age; persons of Indian blood declared citizens by act of Congress and civilized citizens of Indian descent; but the amendment to the State Constitution to strike out the word "white" was rejected in November, 1865, by 8,059 majority.

MINNESOTA—the same as Wisconsin with regard to white citizens, and admits Indians certified by District Court to be fit for citizenship. In November, 1855, the State rejected negro suffrage by 2,000 majority, and again in 1867 by 1,298 majority.

OREGON—every white citizen of full age, six months resident in the State, and every alien of full age, resident one year in the United States, but "no negro, Chinaman, or mulatto."

INDIANA—every white male citizen of the United States, resident one year in the State, but "no negro or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage."

MICHIGAN—every white male citizen of full age, and to every civilized male Indian not belonging to any tribe.

MISSOURI—the Constitution of 1865 excludes blacks from voting.

ILLINOIS—every white male citizen of full age resident one year in the State.

KANSAS—every white male citizen adult, resident six months in the State. The question of negro suffrage was presented in 1867, and in a total vote of 29,904, was rejected by a majority of 8,938.

CALIFORNIA — every white male United States citizen (or of Mexico, who elected to become a citizen under the treaty of Queretaro), of full age; no Chinaman, negro, or mulatto can vote.

NEVADA—law similar to that of Oregan.

WEST VIRGINIA—does not permit negroes to vote.

Congress passed a bill enfranchising negroes in the District of Columbia, December 14th, 1866, in Senate, 32 yeas, 13 nays; in House, 126 yeas, 46 nays; President Johnson vetoed bill January 7th, 1867; same day Senate repassed the bill, yeas, 29, nays 10, and the House by 113 yeas to 38 nays, when the bill became a law. May 15, 1866, House passed a bill that "there shall be no denial of the elective franchise to citizens of the United States because of race or color, and all persons shall be equal before the law,"—to amend the organic acts of the Territories of Nebraska, Colorado, Dacota, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Arizona, Utah and New Mexico. The vote was 79 yeas to 43 nays. January 10, 1867, the Senate adopted a substitute that there should be no denial of the elective franchise "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude" in any of the United States now or hereafter to be organized. The bill was passed by 24 yeas to 8 nays, and in the House, same day, yeas 104, and nays 38. This bill became a law by failure of the President to sign the bill, or return it with veto, within ten days after its presentation.—*N. W. World.*

Apropos to the statement now going the rounds of the press to the effect that Alex. H. Stephens gives out that "only in the last extremity was he drawn into the rebellion, and that even then he identified himself with it only that he might further the cause of the Union," we republish the following pleasant little abstract from a speech made some ten years ago in the House of Representatives against the KANSAS bill. Said Mr. Stephens:

"Well, gentlemen, you make a good deal of clamor on the Nebraska measure, but it don't alarm us at all. We have got used to that kind of talk. You have threatened before, but have *never* performed. You have always *caved in*, and you will again. You are a *mouthing, white livered set.* Of course you will oppose; we expect that; but we don't care for your opposition. You will rail, but we don't care for your railing. You will hiss, but so do adders. We expect it of adders, and expect it of you. You are like the devils that were pitched over the battlements of Heaven into Hell. They set up a howl of discomfiture, and so will you. But their fate was sealed, and so is yours. You must *submit to the yoke*, but don't chafe, gentlemen; we have got you in our power. You tried to drive us to the wall in 1856, but times are changed. You went a wooling, and have come home fleeced. Don't be so impudent as to complain. You will only be *slapped in the face.* Don't resist. You will only be *lashed* into obedience."

Good, loyal, innocent Mr. Stephens

OHIO has taken steps, through her Legislature, to solve the difficult problem of a woman's right to become the alienee of property. The legislation they propose authorizes a transfer directly from the husband to the wife. The complications that have grown out of the many attempts in this country to break through the common-law hardships relative to married woman's property have become quite formidable even to lawyers. Transfers by and to women under coverture have to be hedged about by so many guards, or made by such troublesome routines, and withal are frequently the cover for so much fraud, that every lawyer, at least, will rejoice in seeing all disabilities of this kind removed, and women, married or single, enjoying the same property rights as men.

—Bowling Green, (Kentucky) is to have new water works.

HAVE YOU A COUGH!

DR. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you.

HAVE YOU A COLD?
DR. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you.

HAVE YOU ACUTE OR CHRONIC BRONCHITIS?
DR. Sargent's Cough Syrup will relieve you.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC?
DR. Sargent's Cough Syrup will relieve you.

HAVE YOU OPPRESSION IN THE CHEST?
DR. Sargent's Cough Syrup will relieve you.

HAVE YOU WEAK LUNGS?
DR. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you.

HAVE YOU A SORE THROAT?
DR. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you.

HAVE YOU ANY DISEASE OF THE THROAT, LUNGS OR CHEST?
DR. Sargent's Cough Syrup is the best preparation for such diseases you can take.

For sale by all Druggists.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A Few Words to the Ladies.

Many ladies, particularly mothers nursing, complain of a tired, listless feeling, or complete exhaustion, on arising in the morning. On the wife and mother devolves the responsibility of regulating the duties of the household. Her cares are numerous, and the mental as well as physical powers are frequently called into requisition. She often finds her slightest occupation a weary task and existence a burden, while at the same time she has no regular disease. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, if resorted to at this period, will prove an unfailing remedy for this annoying lassitude. The effects of this potent agent are soon seen in the rosy cheek and elastic step of the head of the family, as with restored health and renewed spirits she takes her accustomed place in the family circle. If this friend in need be regularly used, those depressing symptoms will never be complained of, and not only would lassitude not be experienced, but many diseases following its advent be avoided. As a MEDICAL AGENT it has no equal, while its pleasing flavor and healthful effects have made it a general favorite. It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operations are at once mild, soothing, and efficient. All who have used the Bitters attest its virtues and commend it to use.

Chronic Diseases.

The functions of the human body give way, usually one at a time. A disordered liver, or a slight irritation of the bronchial tubes, an obstruction in the skin or of the renal organs, are sure to be followed by pains and aches in various parts, according to the extent of the organic or functional injury. A man afflicted with dyspepsia will soon find more than the stomach at fault. The food that he swallows fails to renew the natural wear and waste, the worn out matter is deposited in some nook or cranney, where it causes irritation or pain, when it ought to be thrown off and carried out of the system. Hundreds and thousands of just such sufferers have been relieved and restored to health and vigor by a few bottles of DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, which not only imparts tone to the stomach and digestive organs, but likewise enriches the blood with the elementary principles needful to the restoration of the vital energy of the system. Be careful when you ask for it to get DR. KEYSER'S, for that is the kind, and the only kind, that has cured the numberless cases of disordered and broken constitutions. It was that which cured Mr. Boyd. It was that which cured John Titzell. It was that which cured Margaret McFarland. It was Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher which cured all the old chronic cases which we have published from time to time in these columns. Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher has cured more cases of chronic diseases than any medicine of recent origin. Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at the Doctor's great medicine store, No. 140 WOOD STREET.

Dr. Keyser's consultations rooms, 120 Penn St. January 28th, 1868.

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service as the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at twelve dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all questions of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and in condensed items will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactures, farm products, cattle, &c., &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river news is collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful guide to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be so conducted as to be pleasing and readable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Three Months ..... $2.00.
Six Months ..... 4.00.
One Year ..... 8.00.
Delivered in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the adjacent Boroughs for 15 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and to none the less cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives each week forty solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a choice selection of literary and select reading, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Special agricultural columns will be edited in such a manner as to find favor with the farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the most reliable weekly list for both buyers and sellers in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The files of the GAZETTE are used extensively by the Courts of Allegheny county, as reference in important trials, to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our Agents will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their promises to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at yearly rates. Postmasters and Merchants are respectfully solicited to act as Agents.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber ..... $1.50.
Clubs of Five ..... 1.25.
Clubs of Ten ..... 1.15.
and one to the getter up for Club.

For specimen copies of either Daily or Weekly, address the proprietors.

FENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia publishing this notice, and sending us marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating a note drawn by me for $151, and signed by A. McCRAW or MARGARET DAVIS, dated 26th February, 1868, as said note was obtained by false representations and without value received, and will not be paid.
JAMES CRAKEL.
Sign Allegheny Grocery and Provision Co.
mh6:nd&wtf

TO CARPENTERS.—Proposals for the
ERECTION OF A NEW FRAME CHURCH
At Sharon, in Mon township, may be seen on SATURDAY, the 7th of March, at 2 o'clock P. M., where the trustees meet. Also after words at the house of Jeremiah Mock for a few days. Dimensions, 50 by 75 feet.
mh6:3t

CHEAP PAINTING.

PAINTING AT ½ COST OF LEAD.

66 lbs. of PECORA Co's colored Paints, ground in Oil, will paint as much as 200 lbs. of Lead, and wear longer. For particulars address,
S. ROWEN, Secretary,
150 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia.
mh5:3m P

MALT.—500 BUSHELS
FALL BARLEY MALT
RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
McBANE & ANJER,
141 WATER STREET.
Pittsburgh, January 28, 1868.

CHEAP FARMS FOR SALE.

I have now for sale several of the finest farms in Westmoreland and Indiana counties, on very markably easy terms, so easy that any one desirous of buying can call on me some time together. Call and examine for yourself.

G. M. PETTY,
mh4 No. 68 Smithfield Street.

WALL PAPERS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
NEW, BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP,
AT No. 107 MARKET STREET,
(NEAR FIFTH.)
JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.
fe22

J. VIENNOT & CO., General NEWSPAPER, CORRESPONDING & ADVERTISING AGENTS,
133 Nassau Street, New York.
(Established in 1862.)
REFERENCES—Mr. H. T. Hembold, Druggist, 594 Broadway, New York; Messrs. A. B. Vanzer & Co., 195 Greenwich st., New York; Messrs. Hall & Rockel, 24 Gold street, N. Y.; Messrs. G. Bruce, Son & Co., Type Founders, 13 Chambers st., N. Y.; Messrs. Hagar & Co., Type Founders, 26 Gold st., N. Y.
fe21:52:MWF

REMOVAL.
GREAT SALE AT COST!
My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost. I am preparing to move into my new store, No. 69 SMITHFIELD ST., between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will dispose of my present stock at THAT LOW PRICE.
JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
oct8:nd39 No. 100 Smithfield street.

HOPE SPICE MILLS.
E. E. RINEHART.....C. A. STEVENS,
RINEHART & STEVENS,
Successors to J. D. DEAVO, manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of GROUND SPICES, CHOPPED FEED, Nos. 13 and 14 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh. Pearl Barley, Oat Meal and fresh Corn Meal always on hand. Orders for manufacturing promptly. Wagon will call for Roastings and deliver same day. oct26:nd

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we will sell, for wharfage, a BOAT HOUSE, etc., now lying at the old ferry landing, near Saw Mill Run, for account of whom it may concern, on the
14TH DAY OF MARCH,
Unless claimed and charges paid prior to that date.
BROOKS, BALLANTINE & CO.
February 14th, 1868.

STAMPS, BRANDS AND STENCILS.—I am prepared at all times to fill orders for Steel Stamps, Branding Irons, for marking pattern and all other implements. also, Stencils for marking barrels, boxes and small packages. I also manufacture small Stencils for marking clothing and fine linen goods.
JAMES BOWN,
mh2:TuF 136 Wood street.

SEAL PRESSES AND CANEL-CING STAMPS.—I manufacture Seal Presses and Canceling Stamps, also Monograms and anything appertaining to the Stamp or Stencil trade, either out of steel, iron, copper or brass. Baggage, hotel, coal, or any checks mended from either German silver, copper or brass.
JAMES BOWN,
mh2:TuF 136 Wood street.

TRESS HOOPS, TRESS HOOPS.
I have just received 50 nett of No. 1, 5½ Oil Barrel TRESS HOPS, 8, which I offer as cat manufacturers' prices.
JAMES BOWN,
mh2:TuF 136 Wood street.

LARD OIL
TANNER, DALEY & BRO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY
LECTURES.
PAUL DU CHAILLU,
The world renowned African Explorer, will deliver a highly interesting and elegantly illustrated Lecture on his
Journey to the Cannibal Country—The Gorilla: Its Habits and Affinities to Man.
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Tuesday Evening, March 10th.
ADMISSION ..... 50 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS ..... 25 cents extra.
Seats can be secured at the Academy of Music on Monday afternoon, March 9th, at 3 o'clock. Doors open at 7; Lecture at 7½ o'clock.
mh6:nd50

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER & SURVEYOR, PITTSBURGH, Mar 3 6, 1868.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, West Mark t Buildings, until SATURDAY, March 14th, 1868, for
Constructing a Board Footwalk,
Two and one-half feet wide, on the road leading from the Braddock's Field road, at Hazle wood Station to the Squirrel Hill road.
Specifications and plans can inquire at this office.
B. J. MOORE,
City Engineer.

TO CAPITALISTS.
A Fine Manufactoring Site,
On Western avenue, Allegheny, FOR SALE, 56 feet by 276 f et along Manhattan street.
Also, FINE BUILDING LOTS in First, Second Fifth and Sixth Wards.
SOME FINE COUNTRY PROPERTY.
And two or more BRICK HOUSES IN ALLEGHENY, for sale upon the most reasonable terms.
W. S. TAYLOR,
mh5 m45 45 Ohio street, Allegheny.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of
NICHOLS & HEAP,
In the Grocery Business, at 59 and 61 Ohio street, City of Allegheny, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. ERSKINE HEAP having purchased the entire interest of the said DAVID NICHOLS in said store and business, and is alone in authority to collect all bills due to said firm and pay all debts owing by said firm. He can be found at the old stand, where the business will be continued by him.
DAVID NICHOLS,
ERSKINE HEAP.
mh5:nd43

FRINGES,
Gimp Headings,
IN ALL COLORS, JUST OPENED, AT
F. H. EATON'S,
17 FIFTH STREET,
mh5

HOUSE CLEANING.
HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION,
EXPENSE AND LABOR SAVED,
"Queen of the Wash Tub,"
is the best Fluid for cleaning purposes ever discovered. Indorsed by home families. Cleans paint, glass, delf, chandeliers, white, &c., in a perfect manner. Superior solution for hard and soft water. Removes ink, and restores faded and yellow goods; and in fact, it is what was long wanting in clothes, dishes, &c., is not. Retailed by Grocers. Manufactured by the
Hess Manufacturing Co,
Office, No. 136 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE,
VESTIBULE LACE,
WORSTED DAMASK,
GILT CORNICES,
For sale by
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
85 FIFTH STREET.
mv1

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, PITTSBURGH, Feb. 26, 1868.
NOTICE TO PAINTERS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, West Market Building, until TUESDAY, March 10th, 1868, for
PAINTING AND PUTTING UP INDEX BOARDS,
At three corners of all streets in the Third, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Wards.
For information as to size or board, &c. apply to this office.
B. J. MOORE,
fe26:nd42 City Engineer and Surveyor.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Superintendent of Markets for
Laying a Flag Stone Floor
In the Western Market House.
Also, for WHITEWASHING THE FIRST and SECOND STORY of the Western House, and COLORING THE WALLS OF CITY HALL.
Proposals for the above will be received until March 10th.
For further information inquire of
SAMUEL KILGORE,
fe26:nd3 Sup't. of Markets.

NEW ORLEANS
SUGAR AND MOLASSES,
In store and to arrive.
250 hhds. N. O. Sugar, prime to choice;
100 bbls. Plantation Molasses, prime to choice.
150 " prime Carolina Rice.
100 sks. CUBA C.
With a large and general assortment of all kinds of GROCERIES, and other goods in our line, for sale low to the trade, by
JOHN I. HOUSE & BROS.
Corner Smithfield and Water streets.
mh5:nd47

WALL PAPERS!
Unpacking daily, new and beautiful
WALL PAPERS,
FOR SPRING SALES.
Persons desirous of finishing rooms should before the first of April,
CAN HAVE CHOICE OF NEW STYLES.
W. P. MARSHALL,
87 WOOD STREET.
fe18:m36

The Highest Market Price
PAID FOR
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
GOLD, SILVER,
COUPONS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
J. F. STARK & CO., Bankers,
Cor. WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.
apr6:m97

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received, for fifteen days from date, (February 5th,) at the office of the undersigned, for the GRADING, CURBING and PAVING of BANK LANE, BALLIOL ST., McFADDEN STREET, PINK STREET, MAIN STREET, TROY STREET and UNION ALLEY.
Specifications can be seen at the office of the Burgess.
JAMES CALLERY,
Burgess of Duquesne Borough.
fe5:m38

UNIVERSAL
CLOTHES WRINGERS.
We have made arrangements whereby we can furnish to the trade the Universal Wringer at the Manufacturer's Wholesale Prices, put up in cases of ½ dozen and 1 dozen. A full supply at wholesale and retail, will always be found on hand.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
28 and 28 St. Clair street.
fe10

F. MUSSMANN,
FIFTH STREET, between Tunnel & Chatham Sts,
Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware,
First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Repairing done carefully on short notice.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE
CITY TO BUY THE
TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE,
At No. 146 GRANT STREET.
jy2 P. C. DUFFY.

KNABE & CO.'S
GOLD MEDAL
Premium Piano Fortes,
For sale only by CHARLOTTE BLUME,
fe6 42 Fifth street, 2d door above Wood

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS.
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Feb. 28, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on THURSDAY, 5th P. M., for laying a floor in the Hope Engine House. Floor to consist of one thickness of one inch undressed oak, to be covered with planed, grooved and dressed pine.
E. B. PEACOCK, City Controller.

F. ARTOS,
MECHANICAL AND ENGINEERING
DRAFTSMAN,
Office, PHILO HALL, No. 75 THIRD STREET, with M. Holland & Co. PITTSBURGH, PA.

NOTICE TO LESSEES OF SEMINARY PROPERTY.
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Feb. 27, 1868.
All parties in arrears for ground rents of Seminary Property, are hereby notified that the same due must be paid to the City Treasurer on or before the 10th of May.
E. B. PEACOCK, City Controller.
fe29:m2

REMOVAL.
TANNER, DALEY & BRO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARCH, 1868.
NOW READY,
The following work, containing 1038 closely printed large octavo pages well bound in law sheep.
Price, $10.
THE LAW REGISTER,
COMPRISING ALL THE
Lawyers in the United States,
THE STATE RECORD;
Containing the County Officers, the Organization, Jurisdiction and Terms of the Courts for every State and Territory.
THE OFFICIAL DIRECTORY
FOR THE UNITED STATES;
Containing the Officers of the Federal Government, the Duties of the several Departments, members of all the Members of Congress, the Officers and Terms of the Federal Courts;
THE COLLECTOR'S ASSISTANT;
Giving the Laws for Collecting Debts, Executing Deeds, Verifying Claims and Taking Testimony, with forms for every State, with much other useful information—the whole constituting an official and
BUSINESS MANUAL,
PREPARED FROM OFFICIAL RETURNS BY
JOHN LIVINGSTON,
Of the New York Bar, Secretary of the Merchants' Union Law Company.
NEW YORK:
Published by the Merchants' Union Law Company,
No. 128 Broadway, Third Floor,
(In the American Exchange National Bank Building.)
The Book will be sent, prepaid, to any address in the United States on receipt of Ten Dollars; or it will be delivered by express, with bill, to be paid on delivery.
From ALEX. W. RANDALL, Postmaster General; St. JOHN B. L. SKINNER, First Ass't. P. M. General; JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Chief Clerk P. O. Department.
From Hon. FRANCIS E. SPINNER, Treasurer of the United States.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24, 1868.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Esq., Secretary Merchants' Union Law Co., New York.—Dear Sir: Your new Law Register and Official Directory, just issued, appears to have been very carefully prepared, and we think may be of great service in the transaction of the business of this Department. The work will doubtless prove valuable to every official, banker, merchant and business man.
ALEX. W. RANDALL,
P. M. General.
ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
First Ass't. P. M. General.
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Chief Clerk P. O. Dep't.

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm, name and style of
FRY & SCOTT,
is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY C. FRY, WM. A. SCOTT, } General Partners. DAVID M. LOVE, Special Partner.
Pittsburgh, March 1, 1868.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a Co-partnership under the firm, name and style of
FRY, SEMPLE & REYNOL

The Pittsburgh Gazette

A DIRGE.

ANONYMOUS.

Let the clothe my limbs with sackcloth and ashes o'er my head,
Let me close the doors of mourning, lest this wretched thing be said:
Lo! the hearth is cold and naked, and its light forever fled!

Let me dig thy grave, unwitnessed, in the lingering winter snow,
And conceal thee as a treasure: so that none alive may know
What the world has lost, or whither its supremest creatures go.

I could never think these mortal: when I looked into thine eyes,
I beheld a wondrous vision through the gates of Paradise—
All the light, the life ecstatic, of the fulgent inner skies.

Nay, thou art not dead as others: thou hast only lent thy worth
To make beautiful and vital what was once but senseless earth,
And thou'lt give its dust a spirit, an immortal second birth.

For since earth contains thy beauty, she has grown a holier thing;
She will waken fairer, sweeter, in the coming of spring
When the early blossoms open and the wandering songs take wing.

We shall see within the violet thy glittering lids unclose;
In the lily-of-the-valley shall thy purity repose;
And yet later thou shalt triumph in the splendor of the rose:

So that men will say thy foo-steps must have been among the flowers,
And will fail to miss thee wholly, through thy gift to Nature's power,
In the long soft summer mornings and the tranquil evening hours.

Only I shall have the secret, and the fatal truth shall know.
By this grave I cling to hide thee in the tardy winter snow—
By this vacant desolation—by this utter, endless woe!

TABLE TALK.

—Hubbell will not go to Ecuador.

—Tennessee is filling with emigrants.

—Upper Dakota has had a very severe winter.

—Halibut is now arriving at Gloucester, Mass.

—To-day, one year ago, Artemus Ward died.

—Bragg, the "Mustang Liniment" man, is dead.

—John Covode is to stump New Hampshire.

—Judge Welles of New York is dangerously ill.

—York county, Pa., has something like the rinderpest.

The "Soldier's Messenger System" of Boston is a success.

—Shingles and buckwheat are the currency of northern Maine.

—Dickens gave a private supper in Boston on Saturday night.

—Chili ladies are musical and nothing else worth speaking about.

—Marblehead (Mass.) is sending a colony to Fort Dodge, Iowa.

—Rich lead ore has been discovered in Dixon county, Tennessee.

—Fannie Kemble is reading in New York at five dollars a ticket.

—Philadelphia complains of exorbitant charges by gas companies.

—Harriet Beecher Stowe is living on her orange plantation in Florida.

—John Horan, architect and inventor, died at Milwaukee last week.

—Nashville has the measles. Fifteen children died from the disease last week.

—Indians out west are eating horseflesh, as the deep snow prevents hunting.

—A balmoral factory in Meriden (Ct.) manufactures one thousand skirts per day.

—England is sick over the Abyssinian expedition. It is expensive in the extreme.

—The freedmen of Nashville deposited three thousand dollars in savings last month.

—There were 1,860 disabled soldiers and sailors supported at the National hospital last year.

—Two sisters were drowned in a creek at Georgetown, Mass., while endeavoring to cross on the ice.

—Daniel Hertzler, who was recently murdered at Springfield, Ohio, left a fortune of half a million.

—Max. Maretzek and Leonard Grover are excellent musical leaders—they beat time and newspapers wherever they go.

—Thirty soldiers and a number of Indians were frozen to death out west, on the road between Fort Sully and Fort Rice.

—A Philadelphia soup house has given out this winter four thousand loaves of bread and fifty thousand quarts of soup.

—The charter elections in New York developed a solidity in the Republican ranks, and in many cases large gains were made.

—An infant child in Nashville was playing with scissors, when it fell, and one of the points entered the side, killing it almost instantly.

—Bishop Alexander Campbell's will was sustained. The costs of the arbitration exceed ten thousand dollars, or one-twentieth of the estate.

—The stone work of the bridge across the Mississippi at Burlington, has been completed. Trains will be running about the first of next July.

—Baltimore is preparing to welcome the officers of the first steamship of the Bremen line, which is expected to arrive in that city a few days hence.

—The statement that the guard on duty at the War Department was increased, after the difficulty which led to the impeachment of the President, is false.

—The passage of Mr. Hooper's bill, which came from the Committee on Ways and Means, will stop the issue of all other securities but five-twenty bonds and three per cent. certificates.

—The Ohio Supreme Court has set aside a tax title of some forty-five years standing and possession. This spoils the general belief that twenty-one years possession under tax sale perfects a title.

—A phrenologist felt the head of Grant when he was a boy twelve years of age and said "This is an extraordinary head; it would not be strange if we should live to see him President of the United States."

—The agents of the Associated Press are the most powerful auxiliaries and workers the Democratic party have. They manipulate political news and debase the machinery under their control to advance the interests of that party, by creating public opinion by means of misrepresentation and falsehood.

—The Lexington (Ky.) *Gazette*, Feb. 29, has this singular marriage item: "MARRIED—In Woodford county, by Elder John Shouse, on the 20th inst., Mr. Sheppard, United States Collector in Indiana, to Miss Polly Shipp. The bridegroom is upwards of seventy, and the bride more than three score years of age. Many years ago, perhaps forty, preparations were made in the same house for the marriage of this couple, but some untoward circumstance defeated it. They are now happily married, and received the congratulations of the children and grandchildren who formerly assembled for the same purpose."

LOCAL NOTES.

—Du Chaillu lectures here next week.

—Wall is finishing a large landscape.

—Algeo thinks of going into portrait painting.

—Hetzell is at work on a mountain landscape.

—McClurg, the artist, has made a profitable specialty of crayon portraits.

—Several beautiful monuments have been recently added to the Allegheny cemetery.

—English & Co.'s new publishing house will be ready for occupancy about the first of next August.

—Large chromos from celebrated pictures begin to make their appearance in our print windows.

—Broome, the sculptor, is at work on a pretty little statue of a deceased child of a wealthy citizen.

—Caroline Riching's Opera Troupe concludes a successful engagement at the Academy to night.

—There have been nearly a score of designs presented for the proposed soldiers' monument. We hear it stated that the prize will be awarded either to Broome or Algeo.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption,

is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. solt:d&T

☞ BUCHU.

(From Dispensatory of the United States.)

DIOSMA CREN TA. BUCHU LEAVES,

Properties.—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic, their tastes bitterish, and analogous to mint.

Medical Properties and Uses.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the *Urinary Organs*, producing diuresis, and like other similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in the evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract Buchu is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains. Feel willing in calidren.

In Affections Peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus, Leucorrœa or Whites.

Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.—In this medicine lies the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous deposittions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick dust Deposit, and Mucus or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Organs, Usual on both Sexes, attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Flashes, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS DIURETIC AND BLOOD-PURIFYING,

And cures all Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudence in Life, Impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding Copaiba in all diseases for which it is used, such as Gonorrhœa, Gleets of long standing, and Syphilitic affections—in these it is used in connection with

HELMBOLD'S
ROSE WASH.

SOLD AT

HELMBOLD'S
DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
594 BROADWAY,

And by Druggists everywhere.

ASK FOR
HELMBOLD'S,
AND TAKE NO OTHER.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.—TAKE NO OTHER. 63:MWF

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

☞ WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS
AND
SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

☞ ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

(Success ors to ROBINSON, MIMIS & MILLER.)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Macainery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office: No. 14 corner First and Smithfield Sts.

☞ Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. ta11:s52

☞ LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS,
PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Planished Copper Bottoms, Halsed Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder. Also, importers and dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Canvas, Iron Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST STREET and 140 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. 2:4:6:8:d:wT

☞ QUINCY A. SCOTT,

DENTIST,

NO. 228 PENN STREET,

mh21:w28 PITTSBURGH.

☞ MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—An Essay for Young Men on the Grime of Solitude, and the DISEASES and ABUSES which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. ja31:m3t

MERCHANT TAILORS.

SPECIAL NOTICE,

To Purchasers of Clothing.

CRAY & LOGAN,

47 St. Clair Street,

In order to close out their still large assortment of

Boys', Youth's and Children's

CLOTHING,

Are now offering goods at DECIDED BARGAINS.

BOYS' SUITS FOR $5.00!

All other goods equally low.

GRAY & LOGAN,
No. 47 St. Clair Street.

ja30:d37

WINTER GOODS.

E HOUSTON & CO.,

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

NO. 37 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a second supply of

Winter Coatings,

Together with full lines of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS. Fits guaranteed and prices very reasonable.

A full supply of Men and Boys' READY MADE CLOTHING on hand, at prices to suit the times. ja26:d&w

P. McARDLE.

Merchant Tailor,

No. 93½ Smithfield St., Pittsburgh.

Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS.

ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENT'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, in the latest styles.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

JONES & DUFF,

No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the city a full supply of WINTER GOODS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, OVERCOATINGS, &c., which they are prepared to cut and make in a style equal to any shop in the east or west. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. no22:lbd&

DYERS AND SCOURERS.

H. J. LANCE,

Nos. 135 and 137 Third Street.

DYER AND SCOURER,

Straw Goods Cleaned or Dyed.

KID GLOVES and LADIES' PLUMES cleaned or dyed.

C. G. FISHER'S
FANCY
Dyeing and Scouring Establishment
No. 62 DIAMOND ALLEY,

Between Wood and Smithfield streets, PITTSBURGH, Pa.

All goods returned in two weeks. Goods left with the owner twelve months. my13:1

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

A PERFECT FITTING GLOVE.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR

KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT,

Which is now complete with every color and shade. They have just opened 100 DOZEN of the celebrated

A. C. C. (Jouvin,) KIDS,

imported especially to our order. Hundreds of our customers can testify to their perfect cut and faultless quality. The colors were got up from shades of dress materials, selected and furnished by us, and are really

Elegant and Desirable.

The assortment includes BLACK, WHITE, DARK COLORS, MEDIUM COLORS, and OPERA OR PARTY COLORS.

SIZES—5½ TO 8.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

fe29:

NEW GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!

AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO'S.

We have just received a fine assortment of all goods in our line, such as

COTTON HOSIERY,
MERINO HOSIERY,
SPRING GLOVES.

AN EXTRA FINE LOT OF

BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS.

IN GENT'S AND LADIES'

UNDERWEAR.

We have a full line for Spring and Summer. We have received a complete variety of

Linen Hdk'fs, for Ladies, Gent's & Children; Lace Handkerchiefs, of all kinds; Lace Collars; Simpson's Shirts; Nainsook swiss; Victoria Lawn, Linen Cambric, etc.

Ristori Aprons,

Different sizes and beautiful patterns.

OUR LINE OF KID GLOVES

WILL DEFY COMPETITION.

VELVET RIBBONS, in all colors.
The new DERBY SHAKSPEARE COLLAR, to fit large and small.
☞ Wholesale buyers will do well to give us a trial.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.'S,
78 & 80 Market St.

fe20:

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY

JOS. HORNE & CO.

HAMBURG EDGINGS & INSERTINGS;
DIMITY BANDS;
NEW STYLE RUFFLINGS;
SILK AND BULLION FRINGES;
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS, all widths and shades;
THE CHASSEPOT TIE, something new, for ladies.

A LARGE LOT OF

PLAIN AND HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,

VERY CHEAP.

A full line of all shades and sizes

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES;

TASSELED KID GLOVES.

A choice assortment of FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, BRIDAL WREATHS, &C.

THE CELEBRATED

Bismarck Paper Collars,

For which we are the Wholesale Agents. Also agents for METROPOLITAN and KEYSTONE Paper Collar Companies.

Buying, as we do, exclusively for cash, we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

77 and 79 Market Street.

fe17:

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED, AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,

No. 87 MARKET STREET.

BLEACHED MUSLINS,

CALICOES AND CRASH,

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS

CLOSING OUT,

To make room for extending the Store Room back.

☞ Remember the place,

No. 87 Market Street.

ja24

1868. FEBRUARY. 1868.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS,

No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh,

Have now open a LARGE NEW STOCK, which they offer at

LESS THAN PRESENT EASTERN PRICES,

Merchants desiring to assort up, and save the advance, should call at

No. 115 WOOD STREET.

DENNISON & HECKERT,

27 Fifth Street.

Fine Furs for Holiday Presents.

FANCY BOXES.
FINE SCARFS AND MUFFLERS,
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS.
All kinds of FANCY JEWELRY.
WOOL & MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.
KID GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS.
HOSIERY, NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS,
CORSETS and HOOP SKIRTS.
FANCY FANS.

All our goods at reduced prices, in order to close out our winter stock. de3

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

third house above Diamond alley,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR THE FINEST TEAS,

The Choicest Groceries,

The Purest Spices,

And the best CANNED FRUITS, PICKLES, &c., at the most reasonable prices, go to

FRANCE'S TEA MART,

ja18 15 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE TO

INDIVIDUAL HOLDERS OF

SHARES OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The Shareholders of the Exchange and Fourth National Banks of Pittsburgh, and others who own Stock in any of the National Banks of other counties in the State, and who reside in this county, are hereby notified that the books will be open on the 2d day of March next, for the receipt of the three mills State tax for 1867, as per act of Assembly, approved April 12th, 1867, and will remain open the usual time given for the receipt of other taxes, after which time Collectors will be appointed to collect from delinquents the other taxes and costs.

DAVID AIKEN, Jr.,
County Treasurer.

fe3:d177

F. W. C. FELD,

DEALER IN

GLUE, CURLED HAIR,

Tanners' Scraps, Cercons,

CATTLE TAILS,

Bones, Neat's Foot Oil, &c.,

Office and Warehouse—No. 123 SMITHFIELD STREET, (nearly opposite the Post Office,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS

AND AUCTIONEERS,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Esta'e Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the board of Trade Rooms.

Particular attention paid, as heretofore, to the sale of Real Estate by private sale.

sales of Real Estate in the country attended.

Office, 108 FOURTH STREET. 026

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

JUST IMPORTED,

And Especially Adapted to this Market,

VELVET CARPETS,

OF MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS.

English Body & Tapestry Brussels,

INGRAINS AND HEMPS,

The FINEST ASSORTMENT and the LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

COMMON CARPETS,

25 Cents a Yard.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

No. 23 Fifth Street.

fe22:

SPRING SALES,

CARPETS

HAVE CERTAINLY REACHED

BOTTOM PRICES.

McCALLUM BROS.,

OIL CLOTHS,

Of every goods, and decidedly the largest stock in any house in the city.

McCALLUM BROTHERS

51 Fifth Street, above Wood.

fe10:

REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

AT

BOVARD, ROSE & CO'S,

21 Fifth Street,

ja23:d&wF (OVER BATES & HELL'S.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

ARE NOW OPENING THEIR

NEW SPRING STOCK

OF

CARPETS!

OIL CLOTHS,

WINDOW SHADES,

AND

CURTAIN GOODS,

PURCHASED LAST MONTH FOR CASH

AND IN MANY INSTANCES AT

LESS THAN ACTUAL COST TO MANUFACTURER.

These goods could not now be replaced for the same cost, and are offered FOR CASH at

At the place where bargains can always be had on the best stock in this market.

Nos. 74 and 73 Fifth Street,

SECOND FLOOR.

fe19:wFAT

OIL WORKS & COMPANIES

EUREKA OIL WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Eureka Carbon Oil

THE CELEBRATED

Sperm Lubricating Oils,

CHEMICAL LINSEED OIL,

Wholesale Dealers in

Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils; Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.

R. C. MACHESNEY, Agent,

19 Irwin Street,

PITTSBURGH.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN

Petroleum and its Products.

Dalzell's Block, Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PHILADELPHIA ADDRESS:

WARING, KING & CO.,
127 Walnut St., Phila.

H. M. LONG & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE WHITE BURNING OIL.

Brand—"LUCIFER."

Office, No. 2 Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

TACK BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

PITTSBURGH OFFICE—Sta zell's Building, corner of Duquesne Way and Irwin street.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—127 Walnut st.

ap1:w29

WM. WIGHTMAN.....D.A. ANDERSON

EAGLE OIL WORKS,

Lawrenceville.

WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,

Refiners and Dealers in

PETROLEUM,

OFFICE, SECOND STORY, CORNER HANCOCK STREET AND DUQUESNE WAY.

J. C. SUFFUN. C. A. KEHEW. W. H. WHITEHEAD

SOHO OIL WORKS,

Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of

LUBRICATING OILS,

No. 187 CLAIR STREET.

HUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.

COLGATE & CO.'S
FRAGRANT
TOILET SOAPS

Are prepared by skilled workmen from the best materials, and are known as the STANDARD by dealers and customers. Sold everywhere.

Put up in Glass Jars of the original Blue ridge Pot Clay just received and for sale by

JOHN B. CANFIELD & SON

COMMISS'N MERCHANTS.

JAS. E. MEANOR.....JOS. HARPER.

MEANOR & HARPER,

FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,

349 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH.

Consignments solicited.

REFERENCES—J. G. Martin, Cashier Mechanics National Bank; J. S. Dilworth & Co., N. Y.; Kennedy & Bro. ja6:124

M. STEELE.....J. S. STEELE.

M. STEELE & SON,

DEALERS IN

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN,

And Produce generally. No. 95 OHIO STREET, near East Common, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

PETER KEIL.....JAS. P. RITCHART

KEIL & RITCHART,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.

349 LIBERTY STREET,

my16:d&wT PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT KNOX, Jr.,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And dealer in

FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,

Office, 433 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.

J. BLANCHARD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS,

396 Penn Street.

ap18:z19

ALEX. M'KEE.....J. R. ANDER.

M'KEE & ANDER,

Commission Merchants,

Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE generally, No. 20 WATER, above Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. be5

PETZER & ARMSTRONG,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

for the sale or Flour, Grain, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Seeds, Dried Fruits, and Produce generally, No. 66 Market Street, corner of First, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe27:m9

SCHOMAKER & LANG, Wholesale Dealers in Flour, Grain, Provisions, Feed, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Carbon Oil, Nos. 123 and 124 Wood street, near Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. no6:m95

JOHN H. SHOUP, EDWARD HOGEY, WM. H. HOGE, JOHN H. SHOUP & CO.

JOHN H. SHOUP & CO. SUCCESSORS TO JOHN L. HOGE & CO., Whole sale Grocers and Commission Merchants, corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh. fe10

H. RIDDLE, No. 183 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa., Commission Merchant, and Wholesale Dealer in Country Produce, Groceries and Pittsburgh manufactures. Cash advanced on Consignments, and paid for Produce generally. ap21

ROBT. KNOX.....ANDREW KNOX

R. KNOX & SON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, MILL FEED and PRODUCE generally, No. 79 Diamond, opposite City Hall, Allegheny City. 1st 7:09

DAV. CRAWFORD, Commission Merchant in PIG METAL, BLOOMS ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c. Warehouse and Office, Nos. 244 and 246 FIRST STREET, Storage facilities. Consignments solicited. oct1

LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON

Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants and dealers in Pittsburgh Manufactured Wares, Fish, Carbon and Lard Oil, Iron, Nails, Glass, Oakum, and all Pittsburgh manufactures generally 18 and 114 Second street, Pittsburgh.

C. REYMER.....J. S. REYMER.....WM. D. REYMER

REYMER & BROS., (Successors to Reymer & Anderson,) Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, Nuts and Spices, Confectionery, Segars, Pittsburgh, Pa., Nos. 12 and 14 Wood street, above Fifth, Pittsburgh. ja1:d&w

JOHN B. CANFIELD, Commission and Forwarding Merchant and wholesale dealer in Western Reserve Cheese, Butter, Lard, Pork, Bacon, Flour, Fish, Fat and Neat Ashes, and Oils, Dried Fruit, and Produce generally, Nos. 19 and 21 Wood street, Pittsburgh. ja1:d&w

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH,

CAPITAL, $200,000. INCORPORATED 1854.

WM. G. HUSTON, Secretary.
GEORGE REED, General Agent.
Office, 62 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Wm. Thaw, Jr., Agent, Allegheny City.

This Company has been chartered for many years, A large institution managed by Directors who are well known, conservative, and who are determined by prompt payments and liberality to maintain the character which they have always borne for the benefit of those who desire to insure.

Alex. Nimick, John R. McCune,
R. Patterson, Joseph Woods,
James McKelvy, Wilson S. Davis,
Jos. Woodwell, Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Andrew Acklon, Charles Arimstrong,
David M. Long, Wm. Morrison,
D. Hammond,
W. T. HARBAUGH, Secretary.

BEN FRANKLIN

INSURANCE COMPANY,

IN FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.

No. 43 Ohio St., Allegheny, Pa.

Henry Irwin, Geo. H. Riddle, James Dunn,
T. Jos. Harbert, Joseph Lawrence, W. M. Stewart,
GEO. D. RIDDLE, Secretary.
HENRY IRWIN, President. oct3

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE
COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHARTER PERPETUAL. Capital, $2 Fifth Street, Branch Branch, and Assets, $

This is a Home Company, and the interest of all are in the endeavor to

DIRECTORS:
Leonard Wallace, John Bissell,
C. G. Hussey, Wm. V. Brant,
Samuel Marks, Wm. Eichbaum,
James Parker, J. C. Bidwell,
Jas. H. Hopkins, Wm. Eichbaum,
Henry Sproul, Jr. W. McCleave,
oct3

INDEMNITY

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, 435 and 437 CHESTNUT ST., near Fifth.

DIRECTORS:
Charles W. Cassidy, Charles G. Imbrie,
Tobias Wagner, David S. Brown,
Thos. Robins, Isaac Lea,
Jacob R. Smith, Edward Darlington,
George W. Richards, George Fales,
Alfred D. Jessup, Thomas Pears, President.
EDWD. C. DALE, Vice President.
WM. C. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

J. GARDNER COFFIN, Agent,
mh20:w1m North West cor. Third & Wood sts.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO
OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, No. 27 Fifth street, Bank Block

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine risks.

John Irwin, Jr., Capt. Wm. Dean,
John D. Mason, H. L. Fahnestock,
Wm. Phillips, W. H. Stevenson,
Harry Childs, Robert Bell,
W. J. Hutchinson, Edward Heyl,
Chas. Knox, Samuel Hinde.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE, N. E. COR. WOOD AND FIFTH STS

A HOME COMPANY,

TAKING FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.

DIRECTORS:
Wm. Phillips, Capt. John L. Shoen,
John Walls, Samuel D. Finney,
John R. Parke, Charles Arimstrong,
Capt. Jas. Millen, John F. Klingensmith,
Jas. M. Kelly, Capt. Jas. Rees,
James D. Verner, D. Hammond,
John Watt, Wm. Morrison,
W. F. HARBAUGH, Secretary.
Capt. Jas. Scully, Gust Am.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

TOBACCO!

TOBACCO!

TOBACCO!

FIVE HUNDRED CADDIES,

ASSORTED BRANDS,

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT.

SOUND, SWEET, BLACK NAVY QUARTERS & TWS.

As low as 50c. per pound.

Tobacconists, Grocers and others who deal in Tobacco, would do well to call and examine the stock, at

ROBERT F. WEDDELL'S

Regularly Established Tobacco Agency,

Cor. Smithfield & Water Sts.

de11:th

JOHN MEGRAW,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars,

48 HAND STREET,

A general assortment Smoking Tobacco, Pipes Tobacco Pouches always on hand. ja18:y1

EXCELSIOR WORKS.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

Manufacturers and dealers in

Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pipes, &c.

No. 6 FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

fe6:1y

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENJAMIN SINGERLY.....PHILIP CLEIS

SINGERLY & CLEIS,

(Successors to Geo. F. Schmeltzer & Co.,)

PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,

The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Business Cards, Letter Heads, Bonds, Labels, Circulars, Show Cards, Diplomas, Portraits, Views, Certificates of Deposits, Invitation Cards, &c., Nos. 74 and 76 Third st., Pittsburgh.

CHAS. A. MILLER,

LITHOGRAPHER,

Is NO FOURTH ST., Apollo Building.

CHECKS, DRAFT, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles.

ap18:z56

COMMISS'N MERCHANTS.

MEANOR & HARPER,

FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,

349 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH.

Consignments solicited.

REFERENCES—J. G. Martin, Cashier Mechanics National Bank; J. S. Dilworth & Co., N. Y.; Kennedy & Bro. ja6:124

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M. STEELE & SON,

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DAV. CRAWFORD, Commission Merchant in PIG METAL, BLOOMS ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c. Warehouse and Office, Nos. 244 and 246 FIRST STREET. Storage facilities. Consignments solicited. oct1

LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON

Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants and dealers in Pittsburgh Manufactured Wares, Fish, Carbon and Lard Oil, Iron, Nails, Glass, Oakum, and all Pittsburgh manufactures generally 18 and 114 Second street, Pittsburgh.

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REYMER & BROS., (Successors to Reymer & Anderson,) Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, Nuts and Spices, Confectionery, Segars, Pittsburgh, Pa., Nos. 12 and 14 Wood street, above Fifth, Pittsburgh. ja1:d&w

JOHN B. CANFIELD, Commission and Forwarding Merchant and wholesale dealer in Western Reserve Cheese, Butter, Lard, Pork, Bacon, Flour, Fish, Fat and Neat Ashes, and Oils, Dried Fruit, and Produce generally, Nos. 19 and 21 Wood street, Pittsburgh. ja1:d&w

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SHIPTON & WALLACE, Wholesale GROCERIES AND PRODUCE DEALERS No. 6 Diamond Street, Pittsburgh. ja1:d

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OF PITTSBURGH,

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Alex. Nimick, John R. McCune,
R. Patterson, Joseph Woods,
James McKelvy, Wilson S. Davis,
Jos. Woodwell, Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Andrew Acklon, Charles Arimstrong,

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

NATIONAL PETROLEUM CONVENTION.

Second Day's Proceedings—Reports of Committees—What the Dealers Demand—Oil Exported—Debate—Refining Business—Resolutions.

MORNING SESSION.

The Convention assembled pursuant to adjournment and was called to order at ten o'clock by Mr. Long, who stated that as the permanent Chairman had arrived, and was present, he would appoint Messrs. Lockhart and Kirk a committee to conduct him to the Chair.

Mr. Eells, upon taking the Chair, said: That having arrived at a late hour he would not be expected to make an extended address. He thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him and his delegation by so electing him to preside over the deliberations of the Convention. He was pleased to see the oil interests of the country so largely and ably represented, and hoped the action would be harmonious, and that they might agree upon some plan to induce Congress to give the trade the protection its importance demands.

On motion of Mr. Kirk, the Vice Presidents were requested to take their seats with the President.

The Chairman announced that the first business in order would be the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting.

Mr. Long moved that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with. Adopted.

Mr. Flager suggested the reading of the list of delegates.

The Secretary read the list, and the Chairman requested any delegates present whose names had not been read to notify the Secretary.

The names of the following delegation from New York were announced: H. M. Warren, Ed. Wickes, Josiah Macy.

Additional from Parkersburg—Edmund Taylor.

Burning Spring—David Patterson and John Hitchens.

Pittsburgh—Wm. McCutcheon.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Downer, Chairman of the Committee to consider the Tax on Petroleum, submitted the following report:

Your Committee, appointed to consider the tax on petroleum, and to point out what action they deem necessary, request leave to report that they recommend an application to Congress for the entire removal of all special taxation on petroleum or its products, and give the following reasons:

Because it is contrary to the usages of Congress to place a special tax on any article of useful manufacture, and the small general tax on them has been found so cumbersome and detrimental that the most studious efforts of the Committee of Ways and Means are being employed to alleviate or lessen them.

Because it needs no argument to prove that this article is a useful one, and not a luxury in any other sense than light, air, heat and nutrious food are luxuries and that while some years ago fifty or thirty millions dollars worth of light in the shape of gas, used largely by the wealthy and medium classes in cities, was taxed at that rate, this article in the consumption of its $40,000,000 worth (exclusive of the tax) is emphatically the light of the people, and that it pays nearly or quite one hundred per cent., and the about five million dollars now collected, instead of the eight millions that would, if fairly collected, comes mainly out from those persons least able to pay it.

Because it is right and proper and desirable that Congress should so legislate to permit the fireside and homestead of all to have every comfort that a benevolent Providence has placed within its reach, conspicuous amongst which is light and heat; and of the articles that might be singled out for special and high tax, we know of none more inappropriate than coal and petroleum, articles that the Geologist tells us were packed away in the bosom of mother earth for man's use and comfort, when not a human soul breathed on its surface. When in our ages man's ingenuity and ingenuity have developed and brought it to light, man's wisdom ought to protect and not cripple it, to the human being may enjoy its blessing and comfort.

Because we have had three years' experience of the success of endeavoring to collect said tax, and it is apparent to every manufacturer, if not to the whole community, that instead of becoming better, it is lamentably worse.

Because we know of no new mode or appliance, or of any that will essentially better the present, either by the assimilation of stamps or other marks nor has the report of the Internal Commissioner, we are, been able to point out any more efficient than those already brought to light.

Because it is the duty of our governments to protect and not to crush industry and capital already embarked, by the levy of unequal taxes, or the enactment of, or the obstinate adherence to old ones. To us it is apparent that the honest refiner of petroleum, and not petroleum, is the unequal operations of the present tax, or in the home market give place to others, whose conscience and feelings will permit them to harmonize with existing usages and customs; and it takes no prophetic vision to see the injustice the present tax has become vicious and demoralized, that those engaged in the export will have to follow.

Because we are satisfied that most of the manufacturers of petroleum, from no unwillingness or neglect of the Inspectors, have been and are run part of the time only in speculative operations. In the next place the oil refiners in this country have now to encounter the sharp competition of European refiners, with cheap capital and labor, under a new and important feature of the trade, which feature inures decidedly to the advantage of the foreigner. In Europe new uses have constantly been discovered for naphtha or benzine, which hitherto has been almost worthless, and its price, during the last two or three months, in European markets, has come to be above that of refined burning oil. The demand, however, is unlikely for the high gravities of this article (55 degrees and over by Baume's hydrometer) when, from its extremely volatile and inflamable nature, is difficult to preserve and transport by itself; but, in its original state, mixed with crude petroleum, it can be readily kept, handled and transported. Especially is this the case in the warmer seasons of the year, when the great bulk of the oil is manufactured. A given quantity of crude petroleum contains an average of sixteen per cent. of naphtha, and, as its value in 1865 and 1867, in Liverpool and Antwerp, was only five to seven pence sterling per imperial on British gallon, while, at the same time and places, refined petroleum was worth eleven to thirteen pence per gallon, it is evident the refiner in Europe was subjected to more than this sixteen (16) per cent. naphtha, contained in crude oil, that he had transported from Western Pennsylvania to Europe. But lately the price of naphtha in Europe has "risen to 18 to 24 pence sterling, and yet both crude and refined petroleum have remained almost at the lowest point ever known. Although the sudden and large demand for naphtha was developed only in December last, with the effect is already strickingly shown in the exports of petroleum and its products; for, while crude oil and naphtha constituted only 14½ per cent. of the total exports in 1866, and only 19¾ per cent. of the total in 1867, that likely the price of the two months of 1868 to 22½ per cent of the total exports from New York and Philadelphia to Europe. Again, while the price of naphtha in Europe has been, during the past three months, from 40 to 70 per cent. higher per gallon than refined oil in those markets, yet it has remained from 15 to 80 per cent. under the price of refined oil in New York and Philadelphia. Thus it is evident, the European refiner can derive the fullest advantage from this new feature in the trade, while the home refiner can do so but in a small degree. Another advantage possessed by the European refiner over the home refiner is in being able to obtain barrels in Great Britian for about two shillings, or 42 cents of our currency, and in the German ports for two francs, or 32 cents of our currency, which barrels, in the United States, cost from two dollars to two dollars and thirty cents each, from the fact that they can use again the barrels which are shipped from this country containing crude and refining oil.

The proposed tax of 25 cents per barrel on oil for export may seem a trivial matter to members of Congress, but we of the trade do know it is nevertheless large enough to cripple the manufacturing business in this country and build it up abroad; and for this 25 cents per barrel, as a profit, the home manufacturers now idle would be glad to run their works. Again, the imposition of any tax on the manufactured article, for export, must result in sending abroad the crude instead of the refined article, thereby defeating the very end for which the tax is levied, while at the same time such tax will destroy home refineries.

We are advised that the imposition of the stamp tax, twenty-five cents (25) per barrel on bonded oil, as is contemplated by the Committee of Ways and Means, is not mainly for the purpose of raising revenue to the government, but for the purpose of establishing the identity of such bonded oil and thereby protecting both the government and the honest manufacturer.

We are at a loss to perceive how the adoption of this system is likely to prove of advantage to either party. While it is true that the dishonest manufacturer may counterfeit and use the brand now used by the Inspector, yet it will be readily seen, that any general use of such brand, thus dishonestly acquired, cannot be successfully carried into effect without the collusion of the Government officials; while on the other hand, the stamp may be readily counterfeited by some out of the way person, thus requiring the services of but one rogue to accomplish what on the other hand would necessarily employ two. It would seem instead of being any benefit to the manufacturer, would in every instance injure him, because the bonded, once boarded and shipped (as is frequently the case) is withdrawn from bond by the payment of the government tax, and the result is how the amount originally invested in the stamps.

It must be borne in mind that the oil manufacturer is now subjected to heavy indirect expenses, required in consequence of the relation these goods sustain to the revenue system.

The report was accepted.

Mr. Flager requested to have the report recommitted for amendment before its adoption, which was granted.

The report was then amended and accepted.

Mr. Downer thought the matter should with others be brought before the Committee in such a shape that they could not fail to see that the imposition of any tax on petroleum was wrong, and if not removed would eventually destroy the trade.

Mr. R. S. Waring addressed the Convention as follows:

I would call the attention of the Convention, and especially our Representatives in Congress, to the facts in the paper yesterday read by Mr. Montzheimer, showing the danger of losing the manufacture of oil for the European markets to the refiners of the United States. I was aware that much corroborative testimony can be given, setting forth the truth of this statement, and that the fact has been felt by the American manufactures. The rapid increasing demand in Europe for all the products of the oil, and those which are naphtha and tar, which, in the country, are comparatively worthless, has of late stimulated the export of crude petroleum to an alarming degree. Formerly crude oil was exported to the French ports principally, (the French manufacturer paying a twenty per cent. import duty) but latterly crude oil is imported into the German States in large quantities. The last year's statistics show that considerable naphtha and crude petroleum has increased twenty per cent. over the two previous years. While at the time that consideration of this increase is naphtha, yet, when we consider the lighter gravity of this article, light gravity being in most demand, and which cannot be exported in warm weather without great loss by leakage and evaporation, owing to its volatile properties, yet it can be exported in crude oil and manufactured in Europe, thus enabling the European manufacturer to sell burning oil at a lower price than can be afforded by the American manufacturer.

It is plain to anybody familiar with the subject, that it is positively necessary to have oil and every burden removed from refined petroleum for export, and even this may not be sufficient to protect our interest against foreign manufacturers.

Mr. Morgan read a statement prepared by Mr. Waring, showing the exports of oil from the United States for the years 1866 and 1867, and for the months of January and February of 1868, for the purpose of showing that the exportation was steadily decreasing.

On motion of Mr. Wickes, the Convention went into Committee of the Whole to consider the subject of taxation.

On motion, the Chairman of the Convention was retained as chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Long said that from the facts set forth in the paper presented by Mr. Mountzheimer, at the previous meeting, he feared that dealers would be required to ask protection from those engaged in the export will have to follow.

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It must be borne in mind that the oil manufacturer is now subjected to heavy indirect expenses, required in consequence of the relation these goods sustain to the revenue system, growing out of the numerous inspections, extra warehouse charges, as compared with crude oil, when in detail are as follows: Inspection at refinery, four cents; extra charges, including tunning and gauging at place of export, nine cents; extra warehouse charges, five cents; amounting to eighteen cents per barrel, saying nothing about extra insurance, expenses on bonds, permits, stamps and additional clerical force, required in consequence of the relation these goods sustain to the revenue system.

The report was accepted.

Mr. Flager requested to have the report recommitted for amendment before its adoption, which was granted.

The report was then amended and accepted.

Mr. Downer thought the matter should with others be brought before the Committee in such a shape that they could not fail to see that the imposition of any tax on petroleum was wrong, and if not removed would eventually destroy the trade.

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On motion of Mr. Wickes, the Convention went into Committee of the Whole to consider the subject of taxation.

On motion, the Chairman of the Convention was retained as chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Long said that from the facts set forth in the paper presented by Mr. Mountzheimer, at the previous meeting, he feared that dealers would be required to ask protection from those engaged in the export will have to follow.

Mr. Flager said it seemed necessary to impress upon Congress the fact that petroleum was not a luxury. He contended that petroleum was not a cheap light; it was not as cheap as gas, candles or other oils used for illuminating purposes.

Mr. Warden offered the following resolution:

Whereas, This Convention has just heard of the burning of the Refinery of Westlake, Hutchins & Company, Cleveland, therefore:

Resolved, That we tender our sympathies to said firm through Mr. Westlake, one of the delegates to this Convention.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Westlake thanked the Convention for their sympathies, and said he would convey them to the other members of the firm whom he knew would fully appreciate and feel gratified to know that they were sympatized with in their misfortune.

Mr. Sumner said there was no propriety in singling out petroleum as a special article for taxation. Other substances used for light were not taxed to the extent it should be, while the tax on petroleum was over one hundred per cent. In addition to this, petroleum was consumed by the poor, while the others were used by the rich.

Mr. Warden thought if they could not get the tax removed entirely, they might compromise by having a stipulated tax on all oil.

Mr. Morgan did not think that would better the matter much.

Mr. Flager was in favor of asking for one thing and sticking to it. He was opposed to making any compromise. The very moment Congress learned that they would be satisfied with anything less than what they asked for, they would refuse to grant them anything.

Mr. Lay said that he thought the Convention had gone clear "round the circle," and was coming to the first starting point. It would not do to attempt to shift the burden from the refiners to the crude oil dealers. "That train would not do." They should ask for the entire abolition of the tax.

Mr. Westlake said he would like very much to have the tax entirely abolished, but he feared if dealers asked and contended for that they would get nothing. The expenses of the Government must be borne and the oil dealers should bear their portion of it. He thought they should ask for a reduction of the tax to a uniform rate, and hold out for it, and then they might expect to be benefitted.

Mr. Miller said he had lost faith in compromises. The Committee of which he was one had tried a compromise, and it entirely failed. He was now in favor of asking for the entire abolition of the tax and should contend for it.

Mr. Flager said he was in favor of an entire abolition of the tax, and he would hereafter use his time, money and influence to further that end.

The Chairman thought the gentlemen who had preceded him were correct in their views, and he thought the dealers should endeavor to have their interests fully and fairly represented before Committee of Ways and Means and ask to be placed on the same footing with other manufacturers.

Mr. Bell said that petroleum was not a luxury, but a necessity, and he did not like the use of the expression to "that oil would bear so much tax." That it was used by the poor, and as a consequence they were compelled to pay the tax. He was in favor of a removal of the tax. It was a cheap light, but that was the reason why it should not be taxed.

Mr. Warden thought it not as cheap as candles or gas with the tax upon it.

Mr. M. B. Clark was in favor of asking for all if they got nothing.

Mr. Kirk moved to adjourn until two o'clock.

Mr. Sumner thought two o'clock would be too early an hour for meeting, and amended by making the hour half past two o'clock.

The motion as amended was adopted, and the Convention adjourned until half past two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention having adjourned while in Committee of the Whole, the Committee reassembled at half past two o'clock, and was called to order by the Chairman, who stated that the questions before the Committee at the time of its adjournment were still open for consideration, and he supposed it would be in order for the Committee before rising to make such report as they thought necessary for the consideration of the Convention.

Mr. Warren said he wanted to make an explanation in regard to some remarks made by him in the morning. The idea he intended to express was that dealers in petroleum should be placed on a par with the manufacturers of other useful manufactures, and not away with the bonded warehouses and the multitude of oil inspectors, which was a heavy tax on the dealers, and not one cent of which went into the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. Lay moved that the Committee rise and proceed with the business before the Convention.

The Chairman stated that he would find it difficult to make any report to the Convention, as the Committee had been no expression from the Committee of a definite character.

Mr. Kirk offered the following as a substitute:

The Committee of the Whole beg leave to offer as the report the following recommendation: That when the Committee shall rise the Convention shall appoint a committee to take charge of the reports now before the Convention, to be reported back to the Convention at as early a moment as possible. Adopted.

On motion, the Committee rose and the report of the Committee was taken up, presented by the Chairman and adopted.

The Chairman announced that the Convention was in regular session, and asked how the joint committee should be appointed.

Mr. Kirk offered the following:

Resolved, That this Committee shall consist of the two Committees by whom the papers were originally prepared, and that Mr. Eells as Chairman, Messrs. Thumin, of New York, Warden, of Philadelphia, and Mountzheimer, of Pittsburgh, be added to the Committee, and that the Committee be requested to embody the main features of the two reports, together with the paper prepared by Mr. Mountzheimer in their report.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Kirk, of the Business Committee, submitted the following:

The Committee on Business would respectfully present the following resolution for the consideration of the Convention:

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed by the Chairman to report a plan of National Organization.

The report was received, the resolution adopted and the following gentlemen appointed: Messrs. Kirk, of Pittsburgh, Mr. Clark, Cleveland; Crawford, Parkersburg; Macy, New York; Wood, Philadelphia; Downer, Boston, and Irish, Oil City.

Mr. Miller, of Philadelphia, was called upon to address the Convention. He said that only effort of the oil men was in favor of petitioning Congress to have the entire tax removed from petroleum, while others thought it was asking too much. He feared that he could not make any remarks that would please all parties under the diversity of opinion that existed. He was in favor of removing the tax, so that honest men might have a fair chance with the assessors. He was in favor of measuring oil by weight instead of weighing it, and said if the plan was adopted it would be a great saving to dealers. He opposed asking for the immediate removal of the tax, but thought it should fall by degrees.

Mr. Kirk next took the floor and addressed the Convention at some length in an eloquent and able manner. He said at one time he thought the tax a light one, and easily borne, but he thought different now; he was in favor of abolishing the tax. He said it was impossible to collect the tax in all cases, and so long as it was taxed there would be fraudulent dealers. He was deeply impressed with the idea of taxing gas and removing it from oil. Gas was used by the rich while oil was consumed by the laboring classes.

Joseph King was called for and in his accustomed brief and pointed manner, stated his experience in the oil trade.

Mr. Metzker was next called upon and entertained the Convention for several minutes in favor of repealing the tax. He advanced very strong arguments to sustain his position.

Mr. Wicks, of New York, was the next gentleman called upon, and responded in favor of a repeal of the tax. He thought that dealers would be compelled sooner or later to ask for further protection than was now demanded.

Mr. Miller, of Philadelphia, again took the floor. He thought that if the tax on whisky was collected honestly, it would relieve the entire manufacturing and producing interests of the nation from taxation, and he was not certain that it would not be better for the oil dealers and petroleum dealers to join with the manufacturers of iron, glass, &c., in demanding a repeal of the taxes.

Mr. Harbour said that he was glad to see so many men coming over to the side of "no tax on oil." He had always opposed the tax, and would continue to do so.

Every other branch of industry had held conventions demanding a repeal of the tax on the production, but the oil men had held out to the last; but since they had come to the front he hoped the matter would be brought before Congress fairly and squarely.

Mr. Kirk thought that instead of taxing oil the government should pay a premium for every barrel of oil.

Mr. Long, at the request of the Convention, explained the proposed system of taxing oil by stamps, and after explaining it said it was simply ridiculous, and he was surprised at the Committee of Ways and Means for proposing such a thing.

Mr. Sumner, of the Committee of Seven, appointed in accordance with Mr. Kirk's resolution, read the following list of resolutions, which, in connection with the report previously offered and referred to the Committee, would constitute its report:

Resolved, That any tax, however small, to be imposed on the production of Petroleum, destined for export, will be a direct burden upon the home manufacturers and must inevitably injure them to that extent, while it will tend as directly to protect and sustain their rivals in foreign countries.

Resolved, That it is the firm conviction of this Convention, that a burden so imposed, while it cannot materially increase the revenue of the government, will result in the immediate injury and speedy destruction of many millions of capital invested in refining oil and throw out of employment many thousand men.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention, it is a false and fatal policy to discriminate against home and in favor of foreign manufactures of any kind and reverses the entire policy of the government, which has heretofore sought and should seek to discriminate in favor of home manufacturing interests.

Resolved, That the arguments and statements which have been presented to this Convention, furnish incontestible evidence that any tax imposed upon petroleum or its products over and above the tax imposed upon other useful manufactures, is not in harmony with the principles of taxation, that revenue should be raised from the luxuries and not from the necessaries of life, which principle has been emphatically announced by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and is unjust and oppressive both to the consumer and the manufacturer.

Mr. Lay moved that the report be adopted, and the Executive Committee of the Pittsburgh Convention be authorized to have two thousand copies printed.

Mr. Sumner moved to amend by referring the report to the Committee to be appointed by the Convention to represent the interests of the trade before Congress.

The motion as amended was adopted.

Mr. Flager offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a standing committee, of which James A. Hutchinson, of Pittsburgh, shall be chairman, be appointed, and that said committee be empowered to take charge of this whole subject of taxation until we have secured the desired legislation.

Resolved, That this committee be appointed as speedily as possible by the several localities interested in the subject presented in this Convention, and that each member be requested to report at an early day by letter, or otherwise, to the Chairman at Pittsburgh, and hold themselves in readiness to meet him in Washington when required.

Mr. Kirk amended by substituting the name of Mr. Long as chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Long objected and proposed the name of Mr. Lockhart.

The subject was discussed at length.

Mr. Waring moved to amend by allowing the chairman of the Convention to appoint the chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Miller amended by authorizing the Chair to appoint a Committee of ten, and that every locality be invited to send delegates to Washington. The amendment was adopted.

The original resolution, so far as not inconsistent with Mr. Miller's amendment, was then adopted, and the following Committee appointed: H. M. Long and James T. Hutchinson, Pittsburgh; H. M. Flager and W. G. Scofield, Cleveland; W. C. Warden and H. H. King, Philadelphia; S. Downer, Boston; H. M. Warren, New York; E. Rankin, Oil City, and Josiah Macy, Shelter Island.

Mr. Davis moved that when the Convention adjourn, it be to meet at 7½ o'clock. Adopted.

Mr. Miller moved to reconsider the motion of Mr. Davis.

On motion of Mr. Long, Mr. Miller's motion was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Lay, the Convention adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 7½ o'clock, and was called to order by the President, who announced that the first business in order was the reading of the minutes.

On motion of Mr. Waring the reading of the minutes as dispensed with.

The Chairman announced the Committee of ten, as appointed by him in accordance with Mr. Flagler's resolution, which we publish elsewhere with a list of the names.

On motion of Mr. Kirk the name of Mr. Eells, of Cleveland, was added to the Committee as chairman.

Mr. Long stated that his name be stricken from the list and that of Mr. Lockhart substituted.

On motion of Mr. Kirk the request was complied with.

Mr. Eells, Chairman of the Committee on Business, submitted the following:

Resolved, That this Convention deem it inexpedient to take action on any other general subjects than those embodied in the resolutions and reports already adopted.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered by this Convention to the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, through George H. Thurmin, Esq., of Pittsburgh, for his courtesy in tendering the free use of its Rooms during their sessions.

Resolved,, That the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the officers of the Allegheny Railroad Company, for placing at their disposal a special train, to visit the Refineries along the line of their road.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the Reporters of the Press, and to the papers of Pittsburgh for the full and impartial reports of our proceedings.

The report was received and the resolutions adopted.

Mr. Flagler presented a resolution tendering the thanks of the Convention to the officers for the able manner in which they had discharged their several duties. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Kirk, Chairman of the Committee on National Organization, submitted the following:

Your Committee on National Organization would respectfully report, That they have not had sufficient time to properly consider the subject, and would recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee, this day appointed, be authorized and empowered to propose and adopt a plan for National Organization.

The report was received and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Warden submitted the following:

Resolved, That the different localities interested in producing and manufacturing Petroleum be and are hereby requested to immediately appoint one or more delegates to go to Washington, when notified by the Executive Committee, to aid and assist in carrying out the general objects of this Convention.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Convention be requested to mail to individuals and associations in different localities copies of the foregoing resolution.

The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Long moved that each locality sending delegates to Washington should defray its own expenses. Adopted.

There being no further business before the Convention, Mr. Downer was called upon to address it.

Mr. Downer said he had formed very pleasant and agreeable acquaintances in Pittsburgh, and had frequently regretted that he had not located here. He was pleased with the harmony which had prevailed throughout all the proceedings of the Convention, and felt that it would result in great good to the petroleum interest. After thanking the Convention for their kindness in allowing him to trespass upon their time, he closed.

Mr. M. B. Clark was next called upon and entertained the Convention at some length in his peculiarly happy style.

Mr. Long stated that in forming the Executive Committee the interests of the trade and the speculating oil dealers had been overlooked.

On motion, the names of Geo. K. Anderson, of Venango, George Fisher, of Pittsburgh, and Mr. Lay, of Oil City, were added to the Committee.

Mr. Miller occupied the time of the Convention for a few moments, after which Mr. Eells, the Chairman, was called upon to address the Convention.

He remarked:

He need not say that he was in sympathy with the objects for which this Convention had been called together. The trade, he said, was still in its infancy, and the extent to which it would go would not be imagined. He referred to the vast amount produced in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and said the demand was equal to the supply, and would continue to be unless other discoveries were made, which in the future than they had been in the past.

On motion, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING

P. L. ATWOOD. HERRON JONES, J. M'CAFFREY.

ATWOOD & M'CAFFREY,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,

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Light, Heavy and Ornamental Brass Castings to order.

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These Pumps have superior advantages over all others, and every one is warranted to give satisfaction. Pumps constantly on hand. fe28:6m

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Steam and Gas Fitters,

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Corner of Pike and Walnut Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c., furnished with the best

CONFECTIONARIES, CAKES, FRUITS, &c.

At the lowest prices and on the shortest notice, by

JULIUS RICHTER,

No. 16 DIAMOND, Allegheny.

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HENRY W. BORBACH,

Confectionery and Bakery,

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Between Seventh and Liberty.

Ladies' Oyster Saloon attached.

GEORGE BEATTY,

CANDY MANUFACTURER,

And dealer in Foreign and American FRUITS, PICKLES, NUTS, &c.,

118 FEDERAL STREET, second door from the First National Bank, Allegheny City.

$500 REWARD!

The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the discovery and whereabouts of

ANTHONY FREYVOGEL,

Who has been missing since TUESDAY EVENING, January 21st.

He is about 48 years of age; about five feet seven inches in height, and has a slight cast in his walk. He had on when he last left home that mornings a silk hat, dark willed coat, pants and vest, and a dark cassimere overcoat. The boot which he wore had a patch on the inside.

Information will be given at the OIL REFINERY of SIMPSON & COS, Water street, or at the CLOTHING STORE, Liberty street.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, February 18, 1868.

CANAL SEWER ASSESSMENTS

Notice is hereby given to the owners of property within the limits assessed for the construction of the Canal Sewer, and all parties interested, that the assessment roll for the same is received at the Treasurer's Office, subject to a DEDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT., and that it the same is not paid within thirty days from the approval of the report by Councils, they will be placed in the hands of the City Solicitor for collection, as required by law.

D. MACKERRON,
City Treasurer.

DANCERS POSITIVELY CURED

Without the use of the KNIFE or CAUSTIC, and with

Comparatively Little Pain.

Not able in its effects IN ALL CASES. Demonstrated beyond the

POSSIBILITY OF A DOUBT.

Send for Circulars, References, &c. Address

Pr. T. J. KISNER,

WHEELING, W. VA.

HAZARD POWDER.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO fill, at shortest notice, all orders for large or small lots of

HAZARD'S CELEBRATED POWDER.

All orders left at or sent by mail to my store, Nos. 174 and 176 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, will receive PROMPT ATTENTION. Pittsburgh Pa., will receive prompt attention.

ARTHUR KIRK.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF LAUGHEAD & HARE have made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to JACOB RUSH and BENJ. LUTHER. All persons having claims against said firm will present them as soon as possible, and all persons indebted to the same will settle their accounts at the office of the undersigned.

J. RUSH & CO.,

No. 232 Rearer avenue,

Allegheny City.

PHOENIX STEAM BREWERY.

JOS. SCHOLES. JAS. M'KAY. ROBERT LIDDELL

SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS

OF

Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. oct14

SELLING OFF AT COST

AT

ROBERTS & SHERRATT'S,

61 Smithfield Street,

OUR STOCK OF HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS

STOVES, FENDERS, COAL VASES, FIRE IRONS and STANDS.

A Good Chance to Purchase Presents.

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MARTIN LIEBLER,

DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

Also, Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail

No. 132 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa

Orders promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

WASHINGTON MILLS,

Washington Street, near Pittsburgh Grain Elevator

W. W. ANDERSON,

Manufacturer of CORN MEAL, RYE FLOUR, and CRUSHED FEED. Orders delivered in either city, free of charge. Grain of all kinds chopped, and Corn shelled, on short notice. se8:6

WALL PAPERS!

WALL PAPERS!

Comprising a full stock of all grades, for sale cheap Room to the first named Good Paper, to be sold as low as the lowest in market. Call and see it.

107 MARKET STREET, near the

$10 A DAY FOR ALL

JOHN S. CASFIELD & SON

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER AND BROKER,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

Government Securities

Gold, Silver,

And Coupons,

Bought and sold on Board Terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the SECOND and THIRD SERIES of

SEVEN-THIRTIES

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, March 5, 1868.

Gold was firm at 140½@140¾, with an increased amount of business; the purchases on speculation were very light, and besides what is needed for paying duties, scarcely anything is bought. Coupons of the ten-forty bonds, due the first instant, are coming in slowly, and the prospect is that the receipts of imports over exports makes a rise in the premium almost a certainty, while bonds remain below a point to ship them with profit.

Governments were firm early in the day, but but dropped about ¼ per cent. at the noon board; the slight demand from country investors and the stimulating purchases or speculation. During the uncertainty of the President's trial, the transactions are not likely to be heavy. The European markets do not seem to be in a condition to absorb a larger amount of our securities, and the approaching crisis in France may tend to lower the market considerable.

Stocks are lower to-day and dull; the prospects for a further rise are not very promising, and business men who are trying to make a few dollars at the Stock Exchange during the dull winter days are leaving speculation in Railway shares to the parties who make it a speciality.

Money seems to be easier, and good paper will pass at 8@9 per cent; second-class paper will stand a discount of 12 per cent., at what all short paper will readily be discounted. The local stock market is improving on bonds, otherwise dull.

Closing New York quotations, received by Ph. R. Mertz, are as follows:

Gold, 141¼; 1881's, 113¾; 5-20s, 1862, 110¼; 1864, 107¾; 1865, 108¾; Consols, 1865, 93; 10-40s, 90; 7-30s, 105¾.

Cumberland & Pittsburgh R. R.....35
Merchants Union Express.....24½
Western Union Telegraph.....34½
Erie R.....74½
Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.....101
Northwestern Railroad—common.....36½
Northwestern Railroad—preferred.....74½
New York Central.....124
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates.....31
Michigan Southern.....90
Corydon.....25
Quartz Hill.....1 15
Quicksilver.....32

—Much as has been said and written about the public debt, few persons who have not given much study to its complicated movements have any distinct notion of the embarrassments and responsibilities which its vast claims